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AFTERWARDS.

BY MARY E. BRADLEY.

It was I that did it. Letty and Jane
Were busy stringing a lilac chain,
And never noticed which way I went;
So I walked down to the garden gate
Where hid in the barberry bush she sate—
The little brown wren upon her nest,
Warming her eggs beneath her breast,
And half asleep in her safe content.

The girls had told me all about it—
How the birds had built there every year,
And what a pleasure it was to hear
Their cheery chirp and chatter, and see
Them working together so busily.
It was half the joy of the spring, said Jane,
When the dear little nest was built again,
And the place wouldn't seem the same without it.

I did not forget that; and I knew
It was a mean, *mean* thing to do;
But still I wanted the eggs; and so
I frightened away the poor little bird
And robbed the nest; and nobody heard,
Although she fluttered and flapped her wings,
And called for her mate, and the two poor things
Flew in their trouble to and fro.
Nobody heard their cry of pain;
And nobody saw me. Letty and Jane,
Stringing their lilacs, never guessed
That I was stealing the eggs from the nest.

Next day I met them going to school,
And they made me feel—well, worse than a fool
When I saw their eyes all swelled and pink,
And heard the words that came with a sob:
"Oh, Tom! what do you, *do* you think?
Somebody's been mean enough to rob
The poor little wrens!" And then they cried,
And I longed for a chance to run and hide!
"The poor little wrens that took no rest,"
Said Letty, "until they made that nest
And laid the eggs—and there isn't one
Left for the mother to sit upon!
Some boy has done it, of course," she said.
"Not *you*," with a shake of her curly head,
"I know you would never, never do it!
But the boy that *did*, will be found out
Some day, and punished, beyond a doubt—
God saw him, and He will make him rue it!"

So here, I sit to-night by myself,
And if Letty and Jane could only see
Those speckled eggs up there on the shelf,
I wonder what they would think of me?
Nothing worse, I'll venture to say,
Than *I* think—O, if I could but push
The whole world back into yesterday,
And those wren's eggs into the barberry bush!
But the wrong that's done in a minute or two,
Forever and ever won't undo.

A MAN'S STORY.

I loved her—that woman you see going down the street, with the child clinging to her hand. You look at me wonderingly, for you have probably come to the same conclusion that most of my friends have, that I never loved any woman. But I tell you, Rothermel, I loved that woman as I shall never love any one else in this wide world. So you see I have my romance hidden away from curious eyes, as well as the rest of you. I sometimes wonder if there can be a life so prosaic that it does not have a touch of romance in it somewhere. I think not. But this world does not see it and concludes it does not exist.

Let me tell you about my romance, Rothermel. I know you well enough to be quite sure you will not tell it to any one. It would not interest them, if you were to do so, and there is something about it, as there is about our sorrows, which prompts me to keep it out of sight of all but those who can understand me.

I met Alice Graem at the White Mountains six years ago, and I loved her from the very first time I saw her. There was something about her which seemed different from any woman I had ever met before. She is the first and only woman who ever could set my heart in a flutter by her glance or the touch of her hand. If you ever love a woman as I loved her, you will understand what I mean when I tell you that that summer was the summertime of life and all the world to me. The mountains seemed to have caught that "light that never was on land or sea," that I heard you reading to Miss Finlay about last night. The sky was tender as her eyes. The sunshine seemed to have a new brightness. The world was a new world to me, and all because I loved Alice Graem.

I saw her every day, and was with her a great deal. We walked together in the wild, delightful path that wound about the feet of the mountains; what we said to each other I cannot tell, but I know those long hours spent with her in the silence and grandeur of the old rocks and trees, with far above us the great hills, whose summits seemed to pierce heaven itself, were the sweetest hours I ever knew.

The summer went by, and I did not tell her that I loved her. I could not. Often and often the words came to my lips, but I could not utter them. A wild, foolish fear would strike me dumb.

I have wondered often, since then, why I felt as I did, when I tried to tell her the truth. It was because I was afraid of her frowning on my wooing, for I was sure that she loved me. I had read it in her eyes, and in the tell-tale color which would rise to her cheeks, sometimes, at word or look of mine. But, for all I had nothing to fear and everything to encourage me, I was a pitiful coward, and the love I had to offer was kept to myself.

But I told myself that there was no use in hurrying matters. I would see her by and by, when the winter came, and that would be time enough.

The winter came and we met again. I shall never forget that meeting any more than I shall forget our parting.

It was at a party. I saw her standing apart from the crowd, and went toward her. She saw me coming, and her eyes lit up as a morning glory does when the sun strikes it suddenly. Her face was radiant for one moment. Then her eyes wavered and fell, and she did not look up until I was close by her and held out my hand with a few words of greeting. My heart was in a flutter of gladness. She was near—and I loved her!

After that we met often. Once I came near showing her my heart, and would to God I had done so, Rothermel! I was very near heaven—the gates were almost open—but I dared not venture in, and they will never unclose for me again. Don't accuse me of talking sentiment, for I am not. If you ever love a woman you will find that heaven is to you on earth what heaven will be when you are dead. I believe that. So will you.

I said that I came near showing her my heart. We were alone. I had been reading some poem to her, and its story of love had carried my heart along on its tide of passion, until I felt that it was my own story. I shut the book and turned to her with my heart upon my lips. Her eyes were strangely tender with the feeling which the poem I had been reading had awakened in her breast. She smiled into my eyes—I touched her hand as you might touch a rose and was dumb.

If I had only spoken! but the wild, cursed fear was upon me, and the happiness of a lifetime slipped through my grasp and was lost forever.

I did not see her again for months. She had gone South to visit some friends.

But I dreamed of her in my day-dreams and laid my plans for the future and not one plan was woven in which she was not the central thought. When she came back I would speak out. I would daily no longer.

By and by I heard that she had a lover in that southern city where her friends lived. A wild fear sprang up in my heart. What if I should lose her after all? But the thought that she loved me quieted me.

I waited anxiously for her coming home. She came at last, and they told me that she did not come alone.

I would go to her. I would speak out now. I would make my happiness sure.

I went to her. She met me with a touch of the old brightness in her face. Then it grew pale, and I fancied she was ill at ease. She did not seem like her old self. True, I could call the color to her cheek for a moment, at some low word of mine, and her eyes would light up with the old tenderness, but a swift shadow would fall and hide it all.

At last I spoke out:

"Alice," I said, "I love you, I have come to tell you so at last."

Her face grew pale as death. Her eyes filled with a darker shadow.

"Oh, why have you told me this now?" she cried. "If you had only told me this before!"

My heart seemed to stop beating.

"You love me?" I cried. "Nothing must come between us, Alice."

"There is a promise that I cannot break between us," she said; and her voice sounded far away. "I am to marry Douglas Leith."

It was then that I realized what I might have had, had it not have been for my insane folly. I had lost—and God help me, I loved her so well.

"I thought you loved me," I said by and by, when I could command my voice.

"I did!" she cried, and burst into a passion of tears. "But I thought you could not care very much for me, for you never told me that you loved me."

I cannot tell you any more about the last interview, Rothermel. I went away knowing that the woman I had lost loved me, and might have been mine if I had spoken out like a man when I ought to have done so. But I had lost her forever. I must go on my way alone haunted by the memory of what was, and is, and of what may not be. You never dreamed that I was a haunted man, Rothermel, but I am. When I see that woman, as we saw her just now, you cannot imagine how my heart cries out for what it might have had, if I had not been a coward.

For your own sake and hers, if you love a woman, Rothermel, tell her so. Don't shipwreck your happiness as I have mine. * * Will you give me a light?—my cigar has gone out. Ah! —thanks.

THE BEAUCHAMP TRAGEDY.

Ann Cook Not Dying in Her Lover's Cell the Night Before He was Hanged.

[New York Sun.]

The *Sun* of last Saturday copied from a Cincinnati paper an account of the Beauchamp tragedy, that occurred in Frankfort, Ky., half a century ago. It was also published in THE POST. I passed the summer of 1844 in Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky., where I heard, even at that distant day, frequent mention of the Beauchamp-Sharpe homicide, but never once of the suicide of Miss Cook, the heroine. She was often spoken of as still living in retirement, with a relative, in the neighborhood. In the summer of 1844 occurred the Presidential campaign, in which Messrs. Clay and Polk were the candidates. A meeting was announced at Bowling Green, where the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, a recussant Whig, would address the people in behalf of Mr. Polk. The inhabitants turned out in force to hear the audacious renegade. My companion, a young lawyer, called attention to a lady and gentleman passing by in an open barouche. The woman appeared to be about 40, had a sharp nose, thin lips, with an abstracted, pensive air. "That lady," said my acquaintance, "is Miss Cook, the heroine of the Beauchamp tragedy. She resides in this vicinity." I expressed surprise, as I had thought she was long since dead. "That is the general impression abroad, I am aware," said the Kentuckian, "but it is only a romantic fancy. That is the woman, and no mistake. She ought to have been hanged on the same gallows with her infatuated victim, Beauchamp; but the tender-hearted, soft-headed Kentuckians would not hang a woman if she should slay the archangel that stands in the presence of the Eternal Throne."

I remarked that I had thought she loved Beauchamp.

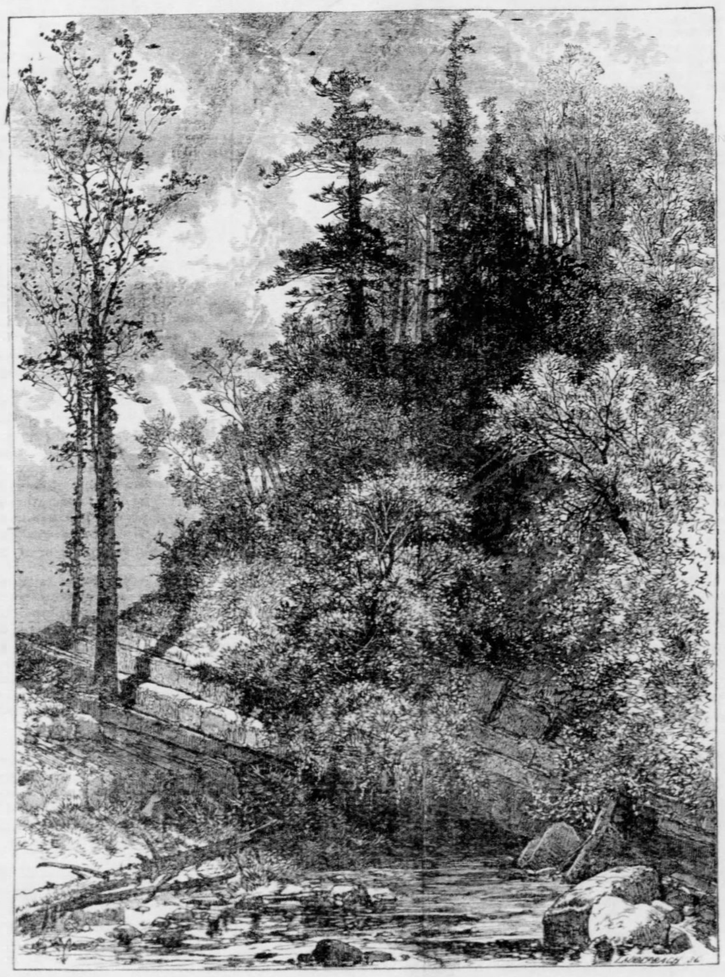
"Do you observe a brindled dog trotting beneath her carriage? That dog has a higher place in her regard than ever poor Beauchamp enjoyed. A woman does not send the man she loves to commit a deed for which she knows he will surely die. Beauchamp was her tool, for whom she cared nothing at all. Sharpe was the idol of her heart; but when he deserted her and married another woman, her love took the form of rancor. Byron says that 'hell hath no fury like a woman scorned,' and he says most truly."

Probably no circumstance of the kind ever created such an interest in the public mind as the Beauchamp tragedy. At the time of its occurrence it was the theme of conversation wherever the English language was spoken. Up to the time of the outbreak of the excitement which culminated in the civil war, it is safe to say that every boy and girl in Kentucky was familiar with its details. Miss Cook, the heroine, was under the necessity of maintaining a deep seclusion; otherwise she would have divided the interest of curiosity hunters with the Mammoth Cave, the entrance to which is in the immediate vicinity of where she lived and died.

W. L. NORVELL.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 5.

MORE than 100,000 copies of the new Methodist Hymnal have been issued, and the churches are taking them at the rate of about 1,500 a day.



SINKING SPRING CAVE, NEAR TYRONE.

SINKING SPRING CAVE.

Some Account of the Indian Logan Spring, near Tyrone.

The Indian Logan's Spring is situated near Tyrone, Pa. This spring has been known for many generations among the Indian tribes, and has been the favorite resort of many chiefs. The last Indian who claimed it as an independent home was One Eyed Logan. There seems to have been two chiefs called Logan. One was the eloquent Mingo whom Jefferson introduced to the world as excelling the most eloquent passages of Demosthenes or Cicero in his famous speech to Dunmore. The other Logan was a one eyed chieftain who, when he lost his sight in a pitch battle, was immediately superceded in the tribe by a more fortunate red skin. The spring has been resorted to by chieftains and queens; they have all passed away, yet its water flows on as purely and evenly "as if the years of God were hers." The eloquent Mingo Logan has silently sipped its waters, and meditated on the wrongs which the Great Manitou permitted his red children to suffer. Old Whin-gey, Pooshie, or Big Cat, a chief among the Delawares, often brought his prisoners west on the Big Spring warpath, after they had been crowded from the east.

The eloquent Logan had been named after James Logan, one of the colonial secretaries. Logan's famous speech was delivered to John Gibson, who, it is now believed, is the real author of its ever living phrases. Gibson was a scholar, and after the troubles were over settled in Allegheny, where he became a judge, and removed to Fayette county, where he died at an old age.

Many people supposed that Jefferson was really the author of this speech, and looked upon his introduction to the speech in his Notes on Virginia, as a piece of self praise. But the gentle Jefferson never dealt in that article, and all the circumstances go to prove that the speech was made by Logan and translated by Gibson, to whom Logan delivered it at the capitulation of the Indians to Lord Dunmore, below Pittsburgh. The speech will bear a reproduction every little while, and the picture of the very locality where this eloquent Indian spent much of his time will be an additional reason for reprinting it now without any further recital of the circumstances which provoked the eloquence of the irate Mingo:

LOGAN'S ADDRESS.

"I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man, Colonel Cressap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace, but do not harbour a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear; he will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

The speech of Whin-gey Pooshie, or Big Cat, the Chief among the Delawares, when he was compelled to deliver his prisoner, one John Brickell, to General Wayne at Greenville. After bringing Brickell within sight of Gen'l Wayne's camp Old Whin-gey Pooshie thus addressed him: "My son, you have lived a long time with us. I call on you to say if I have not been a father to you? If I have not used you as a father would use a son? You have lived long with me, but our treaty says you must be free. Reflect and take your choice, and tell us as soon as you make up your mind." Brickell decided to go with his kinsfolks. The old man then said, "I have raised you, I have learned you to hunt, you are a good hunter. I am now getting old, and cannot hunt, I thought you would be a support to my old age. I leaned on you as a staff, now it is broken—you are going to leave me and I have no right to say a word, but I am ruined." He then sunk back in tears.

The speech of Big Elk over the grave of Black Buffalo, whom the soldiers buried in the Congressional burying ground at Washington with the honors of war, was a dignified utterance. He regretted he was not the one that was being buried, and poured forth in that short and impassioned address the profound philosophy of Marcus Antonius, whose winged words have come down to us over a period of nearly two thousand years.

"Do not grieve," said Big Elk. "misfortunes will happen to the wisest and best men. Death will come, and always comes out of season. It is the command of the Great Spirit, and all nations and people must obey. What has passed, and cannot be prevented, should not be grieved for. Be not discouraged or displeased, then, that, in visiting your father here, you have lost your Chief. A misfortune of this kind may never again befall you; but this would have attended you, perhaps, at your own village. Five times have I visited this land, and never returned with sorrow or pain. Misfortunes do not flourish particularly in our path, they grow everywhere. What a misfortune for me, that I could not have died this day, instead of the chief that lies before us! The trifling loss my nation would have sustained in my death, would have been doubly paid for by the honors of my burial. They would have wiped off everything like regrets. Instead of being covered with a cloud of sorrow, my warriors would have felt the sunshine of joy in their hearts. To me it would have been a most glorious occurrence. Hereafter, when I die at home, instead of a noble grave and a grand procession—the rolling music, and the thundering cannon—with a flag waving at my head, I shall be wrapped in a robe, an old robe, perhaps, and hoisted on a slender scaffold to the whistling winds, soon to be blown to the earth—my flesh to be devoured by the wolves, and my bones rattled on the plain by the wild beasts.

"Chief of the soldiers (Col. Miller), your labors have not been in vain. Your attention shall not be forgotten. My nation shall know the respect that is paid over the dead. When I return I will echo the sound of your guns."

One of the finest monuments in the Congressional Cemetary is that one erected to the Indian chief Push-me-ta-haw, the Cherokee Chief who had been the friend of the great actor, Edwin Forest. Forest had visited the Chief in the Cherokee country, and there conceived the idea of an Indian play which was afterwards written for him by Judge Conrad of Philadelphia, entitled Metamora. Push-me-ta-haw had visited Washington with a band of Indians and was attacked with something like our modern diptheria, the doctors then called it the croup. When the old fellow found that he could not recover he had all the band called in for a final talk. They gathered around his bed and did what Indians seldom do, they cried. Push-me-ta-haw then said to them:

"I shall die, but you will return to our brethern. As you go along the path you will see the flowers and hear the birds sing, but Push-me-ta-haw will see them and hear them no more. When you shall have come to our land they will ask you where is Push-me-ta-haw; you will say to them, he is no more. They will hear the tidings, as the fall of the mighty oak in the stillness of the wood."

I have often stood by the old Indian's grave, which, although it is nearly within the shadow of the capital dome, seems to be "in the stillness of the wood," and Forest, his friend, is also gathered to his people, and rests like old Push-me-ta-haw, among the shrubbery on the Wissahickon. J. C.

THE BEHEADING OF HOEDEL.

A Barbarous Execution of a Barbarous Criminal.

The Medieval Mode of Punishment Which Germany Uses for State Offenses.

BERLIN, August 20.—Hoedel's execution was something quite out of the common, even for Berliners. Not since February, 1835, when Louis Grothe, a young man who with his mistress and his mother had hacked in pieces and thrown into the river a French teacher named Gregy, was executed, had the ax fallen on a guilty wretch's neck—at the capital, that is, for there were a few executions in the provinces. The old Emperor's invariable practice was to commute the sentence when a death-warrant was handed to him, and he would have spared Hoedel's life had not the Crown Prince and Prince von Bismarck pressed him to remember that clemency here might encourage Socialist assassins elsewhere as well as in Germany.

It was on the afternoon of Thursday that Hoedel, who occupied a cell in the city prison, was informed that the law was to take its course. He bit his lips and turned deadly pale; then muttered to a keeper who stood by him, "They're only trying to frighten me." "Not so," said the keeper; "that's really your death sentence." He asked to be allowed to write an appeal for mercy, but was told that it was too late; then he asked that he might be executed on the Kreusberg, a well-known hill in the suburbs, associated with the revolutionary proceedings of 1848. He was told that he might order for his comfort whatever he pleased, but he declined to avail himself of the privilege of "the headsman's banquet," as it is called, though (for the first time since his incarceration) he asked for cigars; subsequently he took a bottle of wine and some beer.

At 6:30 P. M. the condemned man was removed in a prison-van to the penitentiary at Moabit, in the northwestern suburbs, and lodged in a strong cell. The Lutheran chaplain, Dr. Heinickes, accompanied and passed most of the night chatting with him. Chatting is the proper word, for whenever the pastor attempted to turn the conversation towards religious subjects Hoedel interrupted him rudely. The condemned man spoke very freely, while smoking. "Had I been placed under other circumstances," he said, "I might perhaps not have come to this; brought up differently I might have been another man." Then he added: "I must play out my part to the end as I began it." Towards morning he fell asleep and was sleeping soundly when, at 5.30, he was awakened—to die. Hardly was he prepared for the scaffold than he thrust his cigar into his mouth. "You are free to do so if you wish," said the clergyman, "but I would rather you did not take that cigar with you." "Very well, I won't, then," said Hoedel, "if it's any pleasure to you."

The scaffold was erected in the prison yard, where about fifty persons, magistrates and lawyers, municipal officials, military officials and members of the police force, besides some reporters, were gathered. The prisoner, conducted by three wardens, walked with a firm step to the foot of the scaffold and stared impudently around at the assembly. Councillor Hollman, who was charged with superintending the execution, took his place at a table and read loudly the sentence of death and death warrant. At the conclusion Hoedel spat upon the ground and cried, "Bravo!" The magistrate now turned to a tall, strongly built man about thirty or thirty-five years of age, handsome, with a small moustache and neatly, indeed elegantly, attired in a fine linen shirt, with waistcoat and trousers of black broadcloth. This was Herr Krantz, the executioner. The old headsman, W. Reindel, who had grown rich through the exercise of his miner function of dog catcher to the city, was not longer equal to the serious labor of striking off a man's head at a blow, and so passed over his ax—or rather a duplicate of his ax—to the younger man. No such implement having been needed for more than a decade, the department of justice found itself compelled to resort to the Market Museum. An ax had been ordered a year ago by the director of the museum, an exact duplicate of that Reindel had employed, and which the museum was unable to secure, owing to the fancy price the old headsman placed upon his weapon. This ax was borrowed, Herr Grossmann, the cutler, of whom one had been ordered, being unable to get one ready in time; it is a large weapon, a good deal like a butcher's cleaver in appearance, with a very keen, straight edge. It was ground to the sharpness of a razor the afternoon before the execution.

Holding up the warrant that the headsman might see the Crown Prince's signature, Councillor Hollman said to him:

"Note this document, and now receive from me the tinsmith Emil Heinriech Max Hoedel, delivered to you to be beheaded."

"Come this way," said the headsman to Hoedel, who ran lightly up the three steps leading to the platform and threw off his coat and waistcoat. As this moment the chapel bell began tolling; he gazed in its direction, then looked round upon those present with an ironical sneer. Throwing down his braces, Hoedel began to unbutton his shirt, but could not unfasten one of the buttons. One of the wardens went to his assistance and turned it down beneath his shoulders, leaving the neck and the upper part of the breast bare. Meanwhile two other keepers had tied the condemned man's arms and ankles. They then carried him, pinioned and helpless, to the block, which was of stout, hard wood, with a hollow to receive the neck, and painted blood-red. Laying him on his face downwards, a stout leathern band was fastened over the back of the head so that it could not be moved, and a clearly defined mark was offered for the headsman's blow.

Opening a leathern case, on which were in gold the figures "1878," Krantz took out the glittering new ax, and taking his aim, with an almost imperceptible glance, swung the weapon aloft and brought it hissing down on the band of flesh between the leathern fastening and the turned-back shirt. Only one blow was needed. The blood sprang out of the immense wound; the neck vanished (so it seemed) and there was left the trunk, which twitched spasmodically a few times, and the head, which looked as if it had been shorn off just at the chin. A very slight contraction or movement of the skin of the forehead was noticeable. The whole operation lasted about two minutes and a half. A coffin was brought out, into which the still bleeding remains were pitched; it was placed in a hole already dug in a corner of the prison yard; the earth was filled in and all was over.

The ax with which Hoedel was beheaded has been replaced in the Museum, in its old place, above the block on which the head of the Burgomaster Tschech (executed about thirty years ago for an attempt upon the life of Frederick William IV.) was struck off, and beneath the thong with which his head was fastened to the block. An inscription has been placed beside it as follows:

"May 11, 1878, Hoedel, journeyman tinsmith, fired, Unter den Linden, a revolver at H. M., William, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia: July 10, Hoedel was condemned to death by the Court of Appeals at Berlin; this judgment was confirmed by the imperial decree August 8, and, August 16, Hoedel's head was struck off with this ax by the headsman Krantz, in the yard of the cellular prison of Moabit."

The police authorities at Leipsic communicated the news of Hoedel's death to his parents—or rather his mother and stepfather—on the day that it occurred, and the correspondent of a Berlin paper "interviewed" the old people immediately afterwards. The mother is overcome by the news, and cannot believe that her son is dead. She insists on coming to Berlin to see for herself. The stepfather takes the whole business very cooly, and cobbles his customers' shoes and puffs his pipe while discussing with stoical indifference his stepson's crime and its atonement. In the last letter but one which Hoedel sent home he wrote: "I eat and drink well, and hope you are as light-hearted as I am. What matters it if they lop off my head; my career is over."

Nobiling's turn will come in due course, I suppose. And talking of Nobiling, when Becker, the student, made his memorable attempt at assassination at Baden-Baden, a merchant at Cologne who bore the would-be murderer's name, had it changed by law to that of his wife, which happened to be Nobiling! He is going to change it again, but to what does not appear.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, in a private letter to a friend in Omaha, Nebraska, says:

"In regard to political matters there is great confusion now. I do not think any harm will come out of this state of things. The American people have gone into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where every man can have his say, and where every one can bring out his plans. These will knock each other in the head, and when we get through all will go back to the rules of common sense. The men who work will thrive. Those who are idle will starve. There is no fear that God's wise and kind law that men must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow will be set aside. I think you will gain much in your State, for you need some kind of a storm to clear the air of all kinds of false ideas. Nonsense always dies when it reaches its full results."

DARWINISM AND DOGMA.

[From Punch.]

'Twas the sun that stood still, Galileo declared,
And the earth that around him was moving;
And we know how at Rome the philosopher fared:
Fact, but heresy likewise for proving.

Astronomy threw Mother Church into fits
By what seemed to her lore contradiction,
Now it chimes so with chapter and verse, she admits,
That 'tis taught free from priestly restriction.

Then geology made out this earth's age more vast
Than a Sunday school teacher supposes;
And divines, for the most part, awhile stood aghast
At apparent discordance with Moses.

But when Saurians extinct could no more be denied,
Nor the "flint in the drift's" proof confuted,
They found truth scientific and text coincide
Both chronologies rightly computed.

By-and-by, if we find our first parents were apes
That 'tis proved to each soul's satisfaction,
Words received in new senses, things taking new shapes,
Will be squared with man's simious extraction.

And 'twill then be thought only a bit of bad taste
To inquire if as apes die so men die,
Faith and science, at odds howsoe'er they seem placed,
Will aye find out a *modus vivendi*.

WOMEN TEACHERS.

Their Salaries in Various States in the Union.

[Harper's Magazine.]

Woman has won her present position in the public schools from beginnings as small as the grain of mustard seed. In Barnard's Rhode Island Report for 1845, he says that in all the schools he visited, or from which returns were received, out of Providence, (and excepting the primary departments of a few central districts,) he found only six female teachers, and that, with the above exceptions, there could not have been more than twice that number employed in the whole State. His successor, who visited the same schools in 1861, found more than 200 female teachers; but he thought two-thirds of those taught by men, even then, would have been better taught and disciplined by women. In 1837 there were in Massachusetts 3,591 female teachers, and in 1848 their number had swelled to 5,510. This increase Horace Mann considered a great reform, believing women much better adapted to the work. In 1870, according to the census, about 74 per cent. of all the teachers in the United States were women. In New England the excess of women teachers over men is very great; but in most of the Western and also in the Southern States there is a smaller percentage. In Maine the proportion in summer is about 97 per cent., and in winter only 55 per cent.; in Vermont nearly 80 per cent. of the teachers are women throughout the year, and in New York about 67 per cent. In New York City more than 90 per cent. of the teachers are women, and in other large cities the preponderance of women over men is very great. No doubt the economy of employing women as teachers goes far to explain their rapid increase, but their wages as well as their numbers have also steadily increased. It is recorded that Polly Hovey, one of the first female teachers in Maine, was paid in 1792, $1 50 per week. In Iowa, at one time, two women taught for $4 29 a month, though the average salary of women teachers in that State was $7 64 per month. Even men were not very liberally paid in old times, for in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1830, a schoolmaster was hired for one year for $30, and allowed 12 shillings a head for keeping the dry-herd." It is mentioned in one of the Massachusetts Normal School reports that one of the young men graduates received, when he entered upon his career, $13 a month, and "boarded round." By the way, that old custom of "boarding round" is generally supposed to have died out, but it is still in vogue in many places, and in at least one district in Pennsylvania all the teachers receive $15 a month and board in this manner. Who but the victim himself can describe the miseries of "boarding round" in rambling country villages—of living for a week or a month on tea and pie, and then only exchanging the bill of fare to that of pie and tea; of sleeping under leaky roofs, upon pillows which the rains and snows of heaven bedew; of shivering in breakfast rooms, where if a drop of water falls upon the table cloth, though the stove be in close proximity, it is instantly frozen? And yet the physical discomforts are often the least of the homeless teachers' trials. To return to wages, certain male graduates of the Bridgewater Normal School, who began with $25 or $30 a month, including board, now receive $3,200 a year, and a few $4,000; and salaries of women graduates have increased in the same proportion. To be sure there is too often a lamentable difference between the sexes in respect to wages, but women, at least those employed in cities, undoubtedly earn more than they could obtain in other occupations. Probably few clerks or operatives earn, as do 900 teachers in Boston, $15 39 every week in the year, including 10 weeks of vacation. In Massachusetts the average salary per month of men for 1875 was $88 37; of women, $35 35. In Maine, men, $37; women, $18. In Pennsylvania, men, $41 07; women, $34 09. In Ohio, men, $60; women, $44. In Michigan, men, $51 29; women, $28 19. But in some States, as in Iowa, the rule is becoming general to pay men and women the same salary for the same grade of work. In the city of St. Louis no distinction is made between the sexes in fixing the teachers' salaries; and the California Legislature in 1873 enacted that the female teachers in the public schools should in all cases receive the same compensation as men for like services. A few of the Southern States, which employ more men than women, pay the same salary for the same work to both sexes; and Idaho, Nevada and Arizona report the same custom. Nevada, which supports but few schools, pays her teachers $100 56 per month; and in Arizona, where the schools are all of a primary grade, and the larger portion of the children are of Mexican birth, teachers are paid from $100 to $125 per month. Of late the hard times have caused a reduction in teachers salaries, and this seems to many unjust. One indignant Superintendent cries: "Why should retrenchment begin at teachers' salaries, when fashion laughs at panics?"

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 5th of September to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.....35c.
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BLAINE OF MAINE.

The Chicago *Times* extracted a rather racy interview with BLAINE of Maine, while in that city on his way to address the Agricultural Society of Minnesota. He thought, speaking of the Presidential question, that it was time the East had a chance at the office, as for twenty years it had gone West. "It is nonsense," said he, "to suppose that the only good Presidential timber is that which grows on Western prairies." "Would you go East as far as Maine, for a candidate?" queried the reporter:

"Why not? I don't see why a Maine man wouldn't do as well as one from Illinois. Still, it may be the Republican party will find itself in a condition that will oblige them to accept General Grant as the most popular man they can put forth. I haven't the least doubt myself that if the convention were to be held to-morrow Gen. Grant would be the man. The feeling now is very strong in his favor. I myself would favor his nomination. Things are not in such a jug-handle state now as they were ten or even five years ago—they're not all on one side. The country is in a state of mind that from this present point of view it is not altogether certain any man the Republican party could nominate would not be defeated."

BLAINE'S opinion of the HAYES administration was expressed with charming frankness. He thought he had weakened the Republican party, and that "Mr. HAYES seems inclined to make amends to the enemy for having from a shelf the Presidential title lifted and put it in his pocket, by throwing everything possible into their hands." Democrats will hardly see the thing in this light.

The resurrection of the old GRANT leaders, in the movement to make ULYSSES the nominee in 1880, was also remarked by BLAINE, and he said they ought to be brought out, as they made victory before. But his attention being called to the nomination of ORTH for Congress in Indiana, he burst forth:

"It was a most appalling grave robbery. And it displayed bad judgment in the men who committed it. Competent body snatchers would have chosen a cadaver and not a fleshless skeleton, with nothing to commend it to notice but the lingering smell of recent and awful corruption."

Cool, coming from the man that peddled his rulings as Speaker, to railroad corporations. Then the conversation turned on BUTLER and KEARNEY, and this was evolved:

"Speaking of the Chinese—have you seen Kearney?"

"Kearney? Yes. Why?"

"What do you think of him?"

"I think he is an unduly inflated sack of very bad gas. It's my belief Butler has him under pay, as the California railroads had him during the campaign in that State."

"What is your opinion of Butler?"

"You won't dare print it."

"Better try and see."

"Well, I'll tell you, and you may do as you please about making it public. My own personal opinion of Butler, founded upon some years of observation, is that he's a lamentably successful cross between the fox and the hog."

"Do you think he has any following?"

"Well, yes. There's a great deal of human nature in man, and some crops out even in Massachusetts. Human nature loves to be humbugged and flattered. Any adroit demagogue can have a following."

"As to Kearney again—do you think he represents any considerable class?"

"Really, I've never seen any statistical information as to the number of burglars and other Communists in this country, and I don't know how numerous they are."

"Do you think him a dangerous man?"

"To himself, yes. He held some authority in California, but he knocked the hoops off his own barrel when he crossed the mountains, and has been dropping the staves wherever he stopped since."

"What do you think of his cry that the Chinese must go?"

"It would have more effect if the Chinese had come. There are hardly any Chinamen in this country outside of California."

"How would Boscoe Conkling run for the Presidency?"

"That's an absurd question. Mr. Conkling has as much chance of the nomination as a pig would have of going to heaven in a wheelbarrow on the back of a hurricane."

Then, as to what should be the financial idea of the Republican party in the next campaign, this chunk of wisdom was given:

"The hard-money demands of the East should be tempered with the fiat notion of the West. You can't get golden opinions into all sorts of people, and the party will have to look out for public feeling on that subject and conform to it as nearly as possible—and a combination of hard and soft ideas will be found most effective."

"Have you any reason to believe Mr. Tilden will be the next Democratic candidate?"

"You flop from one subject to another with felicitous agility, my friend. Yes, I have—some. He will be a dangerous man to fight if he gets the nomination. Mr. Tilden gave them a dusty hunt last time."

This interview is not backed up with any considerable number of affidavits as to its genuineness, but it is much pleasanter reading than BLAINE'S antiquated soft-sawder to the lively granger.

IS THERE A MONEY POWER?

Secretary SHERMAN, in his Toledo speech, objected strongly to the warning of Senator THURMAN against the National banking system, because it tends to combine, concentrate and intensify the power of those who wield the money capital of the country. He pooh-poohed the idea, and was a little jocular of over it; but Senator THURMAN has since shown up some very stubborn facts, proving beyond all question the existence and power of the organized money capital of the country. The act of 1869, repudiating the greenback contract, was an illustration of its power in Congress. So was the silver demonetizing law, and lastly, the forced resumption law. All these measures tended to increase the value of the bonded indebtedness and sink the values of all other properties. They were in the interest of associated capital, and have covered the country with financial wrecks. But the law of 1869 was not the first development of the money power. THADDEUS STEVENS, as far back as 1862, recognized its existence.

In 1862, when it became necessary for the Government to issue paper money, the National House of Representatives passed a bill to issue bonds and paper money. The interest on the bonds was made payable in lawful money, and the lawful money (greenbacks) was made legal tender for all debts, public and private, receivable in all transactions between individuals, and between individuals and the Government. That was the shape in which it went from the House to the Senate. The interest of the bonds was made payable in greenbacks, and the greenbacks were made legal tender for all debts public and private, without exception. But there was not meat enough in the bill as it passed the House to satisfy the greed of the brokers and bankers. They swarmed about the Senate and procured the amendments they wanted, They had the bill altered so as to make the interest of the bonds payable in gold instead of in greenbacks. Without such provision there would have been no demand for a single dollar of gold to be used in this country. It created a demand for gold, to be taken advantage of by bullion-mongers. It was a cunningly devised scheme of the brokers and bankers. In the *Congressional Globe* of February 20, 1862, we find the following remarks on the subject by THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee of Conference on the Senate amendments. In submitting the report, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have very few words to say. I approach the subject with more depression of spirits than I ever before approached any question. No personal motive or feeling influences me. I hope not, at least. I have a melancholy foreboding that we are about to consummate a cunningly devised scheme which will carry great injury and great loss to all classes of people throughout this Union except one. With my colleague, I believe that no act of legislation of this Government was ever hailed with as much delight throughout the whole length and breadth of this Union, by every class of people, without any exception, as the bill which was passed and sent to the Senate. Congratulations from all classes—merchants, traders, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers—poured in upon us from all quarters. The Boards of Trade from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee approved its provisions and urged its passage as it was. I have a dispatch from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, sent to the Secretary of Treasury, and by him to me urging the speedy passage of the bill as it passed the House. *It is true there was a doleful sound came up from the caverns of the bullion brokers and from the saloons of associated banks. Their cashiers and agents were soon on the ground, and persuaded the Senate, with but little deliberation, to mangle and destroy what it had cost the House months to digest, consider and pass.* They fell upon the bill in hot haste, and so disfigured and deformed it that its very father would not know it. Instead of being a beneficent and invigorating measure, it is now positively mischievous. It has all the bad qualities which its enemies charged on the original bill, and none of its benefits. It now creates money, and by its very terms declares it a depreciated currency. It makes two classes of money—one for the banks and brokers, and another for the people. It discriminates between the rights of different classes of creditors, allowing the rich capitalists to demand gold, and compelling the ordinary lender of money on individual security to receive notes which the Government has purposely discredited."

This scathing speech of the "Great Commoner," as his Republican friends delight to call him, is about as strong a reply as JOHN SHERMAN'S impudent denial of the existence of associated money power in this country demands. The victory of the Money Power in 1862, portrayed by THADDEUS STEVENS, was the commencement of its triumphs, and the foundation of the trouble the country is now and has for some years been suffering financially. The contraction policy of the Treasury was instigated by the Money Power. The act of Congress to make the bonds that were payable in greenbacks payable in coin was the work of the Money Power. The demonetization of silver, so as to enhance the value of gold and compel the payment of the bonds in gold, instead of in gold and silver, was the work of the Money Power. And, finally, the Resumption act, to compel the payment of greenbacks in gold and their retirement from circulation, was the last triumph of the Money Power. Its next move will be to retire the greenbacks, and give the National Banks a monopoly of the paper currency of the nation.

The action of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in deposing Bishop MCCOSKRY of Michigan, "from the holy ministry and from all the offices thereof," was prompt and decisive, and seems to meet with a very general approval. The sentence is silent as to the gross offenses of which the deposed Bishop has been guilty, and it is based on his absence from his diocese while grave allegations against his moral character were pending. It has always been the policy of the Episcopal Church to make as little noise as possible about such scandals which have recently clung about Bishop MCCOSKRY'S name, but it has likewise always been prompt and decisive in dealing with such of its members as have degraded themselves and their office by immoral and criminal practices. When the scandals concerning the Bishop were first made public they were promptly investigated by the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and being found to be based on fact, the offender was given the option of either resigning or of submitting to a public trial. He elected to resign, and by so doing to make such an acknowledgement of guilt as would render his deposition necessary. Now he has been deposed, and in deposing him his church has inflicted upon him the heaviest punishment in its power, and has rid itself of all responsibility for him. We print elsewhere an interesting account of the scenes attending the deposition of the Bishop.

GENERAL HOYT, the Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is now making earnest speeches in favor of a sound currency. Ex-Speaker Grow's speech seems to have contained the leaven needed to leaven the whole party in this State.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

This is the indorsement of one of the most extreme goldite papers in the Union, which would to-day, if it could, demonetize silver and retire all the greenbacks, making gold and national bank notes the sole currency of the country; gold to pay the bondholders their interest and national bank notes for the people. If we understand HOYT'S course correctly, he adjusts his talk to the sentiment of the locality where he speaks. In some places he is as rampant as GROW in behalf of the bondholders and national banks, while in others he throws sundry tubs to the greenback whale. He is generally accounted, however, a "hard money man," after the Wall street pattern, as per order of the CAMERON managers.

THE Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional district on Thursday held a meeting, which was by no means harmonious, and which resulted in the secession of the Fayette county delegates and the nomination by those who remained of Mr. WISE of Greene county. We give the facts elsewhere as gathered by our reporter. Just what the upshot of the situation will be it is difficult to determine. The Fayette Conferees, to justify their course in staying out of the Conference, must make out a strong case. The responsibility they assumed is a very grave one, and we are curious to see how they will justify their action. The chances appear to be first rate for a triangular contest in the district, with a National candidate thrown in to make matters more lively; and all this probably to gratify the whims of a few score of active politicians who assume to speak for the seventeen thousand Democrats in the district. There are too many people for themselves, and too few for the party for comfort or success. We reserve further comments until we are in possession of all the facts.

THE Democratic conferees of the Twenty-fourth district, composed of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, in session in this city on Thursday, nominated R. W. CLENDENIN, Esq., of New Castle, for Congress. Though a prominent Democrat, Mr. CLENDENIN has never been active in politics. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Baltimore in 1872. He is a merchant by occupation, having occupied the same corner—Washington and Mill streets, New Castle—for thirty years. His motto has always been "honesty and fair dealing," and this has caused him to be held in the highest esteem by every one. Though the Twenty-fourth is classed as a certain Republican district, Mr. CLENDENIN'S chances of election are regarded as very fair.

SOLID FACTS.

The bonded coin debt of the United States on the 1st of April, 1878, was $1,721,736,830. On the 1st of September, 1878, it was $1,818,670,500. Increase in five months, under JOHN SHERMAN'S forced resumption and greenback retiring policy, $97,633,650. Increase in the interest charge of the public debt during the same time, $4,758,500.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

A PHILADELPHIA banker writes us he will buy trade dollars at ninety-nine cents and be glad to get them. Why is it that JOHN SHERMAN issues orders to Collector RUTAN, and through him to Postmaster ANDERSON, to shave them ten per cent.

THERE have been thousands of dollars sent from this city to friends in the South, which have not been recorded in the general fund. We are informed of one who sent a thousand dollars, another two hundred to private parties in the South.

QUAY says it was the Republican party which appropriated one million of dollars annually to maintain the common schools of the State. That sum was fixed by the new Constitution which QUAY, HARTRANFT, MACKEY and CAMERON voted against.

ONLY $35,000,000 of trade dollars have been coined. Of this, $31,500,000 is abroad, and $500,000 is held by the Bank of Nevada, leaving only $3,000,000 in actual circulation in this country. The best way to dispose of them is to redeem them in legal tender silver dollars.

MR. HAYES struck Minnesota in good time. The only clear grit indorsement he has received in any Republican State Convention came from the Minnesota Republicans on Wednesday; but even they had to speak of "embarrassments caused by incidents and collateral difficulties." These be brave words, but what do they mean. Possibly the compulsory rewarding with federal office of the Louisiana and Florida ballot thieves.

THE Democratic conferees of the Forty-sixth Senatorial district met on Thursday in this city, and nominated W. B. DUNLAP, Esq., of Bridgewater, Beaver county, to make the race against GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Cameronian, for the State Senate. Although GEORGE would like to go back to Harrisburg to give his vote for DON CAMERON, Mr. DUNLAP will give him a lively wrestle. He is a gentleman of fine attainments and great personal popularity, and there is a strong belief he will make the landing.

WE print the speech of Mr. SPEER, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, this morning, delivered yesterday (Friday) at a mass meeting in McConnellsburg, Fulton county. He elaborates the issues presented in this campaign in a masterly manner, and they furnish arguments adapted to every portion of the State. His figures are from the record and his facts from the eternal basin of truth, which cannot be weakened or expunged by any of the CAMERON tribe.

CARL SCHURZ has got away with the scalp of Postmaster FILLEY of St. Louis and SAMUEL HAYES has been appointed in his stead. His alleged activity in local politics is the assigned cause for his removal. A special from Washington of Wednesday says:

That the appointment of Hayes was a genuine surprise to Tyner, Acting Postmaster General in Key's absence, is evidenced by the fact that the first knowledge he had of the change was that the President's order sent to him to-day from the Interior Department by Schurz. The feeling here is that Filley's removal is a disastrous blow to the Republicans in their forthcoming campaign in Missouri. Mr. Filley is of the stalwart wing of the party, has always actively engaged in politics, and to a great extent is the moving influence in Missouri politics. His record as a postmaster has been excellent, and his summary dismissal for no other reason than to gratify the spleen of an eminent reformer in the Cabinet will hardly help to heal the differences which now distract the dying Republican party.

A CORRESPONDENT delving into the Congressional Record finds that it is much bulkier for the first session of the Forty-fifth Congress than it was for the first session of either the Forty-third or the Forty-fourth Congresses. An examination of the House index, which has recently been completed, shows who is most responsible for filling the Record, so far as the House is concerned. Thirteen members—seven Democrats and six Republicans—appear as having made upwards of 180 speeches each. Some of these were very short, especially in the case of Eden and Conger, who were continually making objections of some kind or another. Eden is credited with having made fifty-one points of order and 728 speeches. Conger followed with no less than 161 points of order and 404 speeches. "Sunset" Cox rose to his feet thirty-six times on points of order, and in the aggregate made remarks 402 times. Other members follow in the following order, with the number of times they made remarks: Springer, 372; Durham, 365; Atkins, 304; Garfield, 270; Hale, 247; Hewitt, of New York, 212; Butler, 211; Foster, 199; Banning, 197; Burchard, 182.

QUININE has again advanced in price from about three dollars and a half an ounce last June to almost four dollars an ounce now, and it is not unlikely that the price will rise to five dollars an ounce or more. This is the season of malarial diseases for which quinine is a specific remedy, and in the cure and treatment of the yellow fever in the South enormous quantities of it are used. The tariff duty on this necessary medicine is twenty per centum *ad valorem*, and on every ounce of the imported drug would amount to at least seventy cents. Two firms in Philadelphia, made enormously wealthy by the sales of quinine—indeed estimated to be worth at least ten million dollars each—control the trade by putting down prices when there is incidental home competition, while they are amply protected from foreign competition by the tariff.

A GENTLEMAN in private conversation with Mr. Stephens asked whom he favored for President and Vice-President. He replied that Hendricks and Hampton was his ticket; said that he would prefer Hancock to Hendricks, but that he was not as available; that the people were tired of military Presidents. The gentleman said to Mr. Stephens that he thought Hendricks and Stephens would be a more available ticket. To this Mr. Stephens assented, but said there were two reasons why he could not receive the vice-presidency: One, because he did not want the place, and the other, he was physically unable to attend to the duties of the position. This explodes the idea that Mr. Stephens is seeking the vice-presidency with Ulysses S. Grant.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, who is now in New York, in an interview, says: "Gen. Butler will, no doubt, poll a very heavy vote in Massachusetts. He has long aspired to the Governorship, and his aspirations are still higher. He does not think Butler is in sympathy with Kearney's communistic ideas. Butler is an extremist, but Kearney is too much of a one." Phillips thinks ex-Governor Gaston will probably be nominated for Governor by the Democrats. Talbot may receive the Republican vote and Butler may manage to slip in between them. He says the political outlook for 1880 looks rather gloomy for the Republicans. The administration of Mr. Hayes he thinks has worked no benefit to the Republican party or to the country.

THE city ballot boxes in New York are being used to receive contributions for the yellow fever sufferers, and have been placed in the railway stations and at the ferries, hotels and restaurants. On this occasion stuffing is not only lawful but desirable by any one who has spare pennies and quarters about him. For it is the nimble nickels and small contributions that mount up to large sums; witness the Peter's Pence and the money raised by Sunday Schools—and the steady stream of small amounts through newspaper offices and church contribution boxes ought to reach as far or farther even than the larger checks and donations by firms, exchanges and trades, and continue when these are all counted in.

THE two cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, only a few miles apart, occupy a somewhat belligerent attitude towards each other at the present time. Both are running great fairs this week, and both are straining every nerve to get the biggest crowd of people by offering great attractions. Senator James G. Blaine is the card that is offered at Minneapolis, while the St. Paul folks have secured the attendence of Mr. Hayes and several members of his Cabinet. Reports from the seat of war say that both affairs are largely attended, but the strife and ill-feeling between the two cities is bitter and irreconcilable.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HON. F. W. HUGHES will speak in Bellefonte on the 10th instant.

HON. A. H. DILL, Democratic candidate for Governor, speaks in Brookville, Jefferson county, on Tuesday evening.

R. S. MCCORMICK, the National nominee for Judge in Venango county, has withdrawn on account of the dissatisfaction as to the manner of his nomination. A convention will shortly be held to fill the vacancy.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN, Governor Hartranft and Messrs. Dill, Hoyt and Mason, the candidates of the three parties for Governor, are all to be present at the Fair of the Mifflin county Agricultural Society, at Lewistown.

AT the Senatorial Republican Conference in Lewisburg, in Dill's district, Dr. A. M. Smith of Snyder county, was nominated. The Hon. Franklin Bound was nominated, but declined. S. P. Wolverton, Esq., of Sunbury, is the Democratic candidate.

THE Democracy of Clinton county have nominated Hon. L. A. Mackey, Mifflin; Hon. Andrew Reed, Union; J. T. Baker, Esq. Elk did not make any nomination, and Clearfield and Centre are yet to nominate. Israel Test, Esq., is a candidate for nomination in Clearfield, and Messrs. D. G. Bush, A. G. Curtin and P. Gray Meek in Centre county.

GENERAL MCCANDLESS of the First Congressional district is hopeful. He says: "I am a candidate against the field, no matter how it is made up. It matters little to me who opposes, whether it is Bingham, Freeman, Cameron or cash. I am in a district where I have lived all life, the people know me and I have no fears of the result."

Naming a Mountain.

[From the Prattsville (N. Y.) News.]

A singularly unique and impressive ceremony, which must mark an epoch in the history of the village of Prattsville, transpired on Monday, August 26. It was no less an event than the naming of a mountain which lies almost directly east of Devasego Falls, and whose towering cliffs and projecting ledges of rock overhang the spacious and beautiful grounds of the Devasego House. The whole day was devoted to the ceremonies and festivities attending the occasion. Early in the morning a party of ladies and gentlemen began the ascent of the mountain, approaching its summit by way of its western slope. A small convoy preceded the company, laboriously dragging a cannon to the top of the mountain A little before 11 o'clock the whole party had reached the summit and were plainly visible to the company of guests gathered upon the veranda of the hotel, or scattered through the grounds at available points for viewing the proceedings. The cannon, by the combined efforts of the gentlemen, was planted upon a table of projecting rock, its carriage made fast by ropes to the trunk of a neighboring tree. A bottle of champagne hung suspended over the rocks held by a ribbon in the hands of Miss Annie Jones of Brooklyn. A bugle blast was then given, which wound musically down the mountain slope into the valley below, announcing that all was in readiness. A suitable formula of words was then pronounced by the Rev. T. A. Nelson of Brooklyn, the lady dashed the bottle of champagne against the rocks and the deafening roar of the cannon and a volley of small arms which followed announced to the world that this magnificent mountain, sitting in regal splendor amid the surrounding peaks of the Catskills, should hereafter be known as Mount Royal.

THE McCOSKRY CASE.

The Absent Bishop Deposed by the Unanimous Vote of the House of Bishops.

Scenes Attending the Declaration of the Sentence of Deposition.

Samuel Allen McCoskry, Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, on Tuesday evening, was solemnly deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the unanimous action of the House of Bishops, assembled at Grace Chapel, New York. This action was a surprise to all save the members of the House, it having been generally understood that the resignation of Bishop McCoskry, submitted immediately before his departure for Europe, would be accepted. His deposition from the ministry and from all its offices, however, is not the result of a formal trial of the charges of immoral conduct, but has been made simply on the technical grounds of his abandonment of his diocese and departure from the territory of the United States while allegations affecting his morality were in existence. Judging from the tone of the article of deposition, it would appear that the House regarded his abandonment of his charge and his somewhat hurried departure for abroad as a tacit desire on his part to avoid an investigation of the charges preferred against him. Owing to his absence, the House found itself practically unable to conduct a proper and formal investigation, and it consequently took advantage of its right to depose him for leaving his diocese. This action of the House is final, and renders any additional proceedings on the part of the Diocese of Michigan entirely superfluous. A diocesan convention can now be called in the State at any time for the election of a Bishop to fill the vacancy created yesterday.

The special meeting of the Bishops at which this important action was taken, was called for Wednesday, the 28th ult. Only twenty-seven members answered the roll-call, and further proceedings were necessarily postponed until the following morning, when it was found that the number constituting a quorum had not yet arrived. Those who were in attendance met again on the two following days with precisely similar results. Twenty American bishops who had attended the Lambeth Conference were still abroad and were not expected to return for some time, but it was found that the list of absentees also included several Bishops who were at their home or sojourning at local summer resorts. To these telegraphic messages, urgently requesting their attendance, were transmitted on Friday. Three of them—Bishop Jagger, of Southern Ohio; Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, and Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey—arrived on Monday thus making up a quorum and enabling the meeting to organize for business, not, however, as the House of Bishops, but simply as a meeting of Bishops.

The final session commenced at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and continued until 7 o'clock in the evening. On reassembling at 4 P. M. the House proceeded to dispose of the case of Bishop McCoskry, whose resignation was read by the Secretary. The discussion of the question must have been very brief, judging from the short period of time that elapsed before the final decision was reached. The doors were then thrown open to the public, who were invited to witness the impressive ceremonial of the deposition of a Bishop of the Church. The scene was in every respect an exceedingly solemn one. Beside the pulpit reading desk sat the venerable grey-haired Presiding Bishop, Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky, bent and decrepit with extreme old age, holding in his trembling hands a closely-written page of legal cap. Beside him stood the tall, long-haired, sharp-visaged Bishop of Minnesota, Henry B. Whipple. The other members of the House stood in the front rows of pews, with partially bowed heads, while the Presiding Bishop read the following act of deposition:

[The sentence was printed in full in the Associated Press dispatches to THE POST on Wednesday morning.]

While Bishop Smith slowly and falteringly read the foregoing document his voice trembled with emotion, and a general air of sadness pervaded the assemblage. More than once audible sobs drowned the faint voice of the venerable reader, who arose from his seat on reaching the latter part of the document, and remained standing while he pronounced the sentence of deposition.

The doors were again closed at the conclusion of the ceremony, and the ordinary proceedings were resumed. The question of the proper manner of causing the publication of the action taken was discussed at length, and Bishop Huntington, of Central New York; Bishop Burgess, of Quincy, Ill., and the Secretary were appointed a committee to furnish information to the secular press. At 7 P. M. they invited the reporters to the Sunday School rooms, and announced the final result as given above. They also stated that the action was unanimous, the following Bishops being present and voting:

Benjamin B. Smith of Kentucky; William R. Whittingham, Maryland; William M. Green, Missisippi; John Williams, Connecticut; Thomas M. Clarke, Rhode Island; Henry B. Whipple, Minnesota; John C Lay, Easton; Joseph C. Talbot, Indiana; Richard B. Wilmer, Alabama; Charles T. Quintard, Tennessee; Robert H. Clarkson, Nebraska and Dakotah; Joseph P. Wilmer, Louisiana; Henry A. Neely, Maine; John F. Young, Florida; John W. Beckwith, Georgia; Francis M. Whittle, Virginia; William N. Bissell, Vermont; Frederick D. Huntington, Central New York; William B. Howe, South Carolina; Benjamin H. Paddock, Massachusetts; Alexander C Garrett, Northern Texas; Thomas N. Dudley, Kentucky; George D. Gillespie, Western Michigan; William E. McLaren, Illinois; John H. Brown, Fond du Lac; Alexander Burgess, Quincy, Ill.; Dr Peterkin, West Virginia; Dr. Seymour, Springfield, Ill.; Bishop Jagger, Southern Ohio; Bishop Niles, New Hampshire; and Bishop Odenheimer, New Jersey.

THE MINNESOTA FAIR.

A Big Time—Speeches Made by Hayes, Devens and Others.

ST. PAUL, September 5.—Early in the morning crowds began to wend their way to the fair grounds. The procession was large and imposing. When the President party arrived the crowd was immense. Mr. Hayes was introduced as the first speaker.

[Here follows a column of dry statistical tables and comments, which Mr. Hayes distributed in proof slips to the newspaper offices from Maine to Texas, with injunctions it was not to be printed until notified of the delivery of the effort at St. Paul, when it was to be annexed to the above thrilling paragraph. We beg to be excused. The speech is in the interest of the money power, with which Hayes and his party are identified.—ED. POST.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Hayes' remarks, Gen. Devens was introduced and also spoke at some length.

After the conclusion of the remarks of the Attorney General there were loud calls for Mrs. Hayes. As Gov. Ramsey led that lady forward the air was rent with shouts that continued for some moments.

Mrs. Hayes bowed her acknowledgements and then modestly withdrew. The party then attempted to make a tour of the grounds but the crowd was too great. The President accordingly returned to the car where he had a brief informal reception quietly returning to the city about three o'clock. In the evening a formal meeting was held at the Metropolitan hotel. At 10 P. M. the party took the train to Fargo, the trip to the northwest being shortened to permit the return to Minneapolis on Saturday.

CAMPAIGN WORK.

An Inside View of Radical Hopes and Plans.

Immense Sums of Money Raised and the State To Be Bought Up.

Every County to be Flooded with Hard Money Speakers and Documents.

Don Cameron's Hundred Thousand Dollar Subscription.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1878.—A conversation your correspondent had on the cars with a leading representative of the central organization of the Republican party of the State, gives some information, conveying useful hints as to the plan of campaign determined on and already started by the Mackey-Quay-Cameron combination.

ALL THE MONEY THEY WANT.

In the first place they have all the money they want, for the organization of their own party, and the purchase of "cheap" Democrats and Nationals. A certain sum will be allotted to each Congressional district in which a determined fight is to be made, and this in its turn will be subdivided among the Senatorial and Representative districts. The Legislature is the first point to be gained, and then Congressmen and State officers. Don Cameron is recognized as the only candidate in the field for the Senate, and is ready to come down with $100,000 if needed. All the Federal officers, with few exceptions Cameron men, are contributing liberally. A great sum has been raised here from the local officeholders and contractors, and the party has a lien on the receipts of Quay's office. It is reported he pledged one year's profits out of ten to secure the most profitable office in the State. A lavish expenditure of money and an amount of corruption unprecedented will be the distinguishing characteristic of the Republican campaign. The State is to be bought up.

THE ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

This will be the quiet work of the campaign, but in addition there will be open and aggressive work. The State will be flooded with speakers on hard money and in favor of the national banking system. Dill's bogus record, as prepared for the purpose of defeating his nomination, will be scattered systematically over every school district in the State. My informant tells me the Republican Committee has assurances Dill was not favorably received in the oil regions, and Hoyt will specially work up this section, in co-operation with Hartranft and Lear in the cases against the pipe lines and Standard. An attempt has also been made to capture the Philadelphia *Times*, by assurances that a list of 75,000 will be insured for its daily issue if it comes over to Cameron and Hoyt. Negotiations will probably fail.

ENCOURAGING THE NATIONALS IN DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES.

The Cameron Committee, as an important part of their work, will encourage the Nationals with money and work in Luzerne, Lackawanna and Schuylkill counties, in order to draw off as many Democratic votes as possible. They claim everything has been substantially settled in Allegheny county, and that Hoyt will come out of it with 5,700 majority; that Philadelphia will give him 2,9000 majority, and that he will have a majority in the State outside of Philadelphia. The arrangements for a big vote and a big count have never been excelled in Philadelphia. Four-fifths of the election boards are in the hands of the ringsters.

A MYSTERIOUS HUNT.

My informant also reports that in a few weeks a prominent Democrat, who has been elected to several important offices, will take the stump for Hoyt and Cameron, and endeavor to convice the public that the only way of escaping from communistic tendencies and labor uprisings is to vote the Republican ticket. This is to be a part of the campaign for Grant in 1880.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

Governor Hartranft is to be held in reserve for United States Senator to succeed Wallace in 1881, with an intermediate dash for the Presidency with a Pennsylvania send off in this year's election. My Republican informant says his party have the State better in hand than they have had since 1872, and will make the fighting bitter and searching until the close of the campaign. The leaders in this reckless and corrupt campaigning are down on Hayes, and either for Grant or Hartranft for 1880. Hoyt, Mackey and Norris boast they fixed up Florida in 1876 for Hayes, and were promised patronage for their friends, but Hayes refuse to comply, bowing Don Cameron out of the War Department.

You may see from all this, which comes from the inner councils of the Radical party, that Chairman Speer has work before him if he expects to win his spurs in this campaign. ARGUS.

Adventure With a Snake.

[Altoona Sun.]

On Monday of last week, while a party of persons were gathering berries on Bear Run, in Pike township, Clearfield county, Mrs. John Hegarty, who resides near Curwensville, had an adventure with a rattlesnake which will not soon be effaced from her memory. She was standing on a clear spot at the foot of a slight rise of ground, and when her attention was attracted by a buzzing noise she thought it was an insect of some kind, and never thought of a rattlesnake until the noise among the bushes caused her to look toward the high ground near her, which she did just in time to see an immense rattlesnake flying toward her face. She quickly threw her head to one side and it shot over shoulder, striking its loathsome body against her cheek. A scream from her attacted the attention of her husband, near by, who ran up and pulled her out of the way just as the snake had coiled herself for another spring. He then killed the snake, which was a large one, sporting ten rattles. Mrs. Hegarty suffered considerably from fright, but her escape from a terrible death was very narrow.

A Miss Peoples of Knox township, Clearfield county, was bitten on the ankle by a rattlesnake while gathering berries a week or two since. Her person became greatly swollen and breaking out appeared as the effects of the poison. The *Raftsman's Journal* calls on her friends to publish the remedies used.

LONDON TAXATION.

How Revenue is Obtained—What Londoners Get for Their Taxes.

[Correspondence to Philadelphia Ledger.]

The general impression in America seems to be that the taxation in England is very heavy, and, fully impressed with this idea, I made an examination into the matter, and was astonished to find that London real estate is not taxed at anything like the rate that Philadelphia pays. To all outward appearance the service London gets for its taxes is good—that is, the police and fire service, the street pavements, lighting, sewerage, cleaning, and everything of that kind are of the best character. We are accustomed to good police and fire service in Philadelphia; to street cleaning that is good in some parts and bad in others; and to street pavements that, except in a few of our principal streets, London would not tolerate. Public municipal taxation in London provides for about the same things that it does with us, but a very much larger proportion of the taxes collected are poor rates. A gentleman here was kind enough to show me all his tax bills, and his case I am about to quote. He occupies in the heart of London, not very far from the Bank of England, a large building, recently erected in substantial style, which fronts about thirty-eight feet on St. Bartholomew's close, and is about forty feet in depth. In London the tenant and not the landlord pays the taxes, but they are assessed, as with us, on the real estate. This building has a rental value of £350, or $1,750, and if it could be bought at all—which it could not—he said he would be willing to give $45,000 or $50,000 for it. The rentals, he said, were usually estimated at from three to three and one-half per cent. of the freehold value of the property, the tenant, in addition, paying the taxes. Were this property located in Philadelphia, and valued, as most buildings now are, at an approximation to their value at a public sale, the tax on it would be $800 to $900 for municipal purposes. This gentleman paid for his entire municipal tax $125, of which about $69 was the poor rate, and the remainder, of about $54, supplied every municipal charge, including about everything for which we pay taxes in Philadelphia. This sum was the aggregate of all his real estate taxes for every purpose. He paid, in addition, the income tax due the general government on the profits of his business, but that was the only other tax he paid. Now, it impressed me so strongly that this London merchant got so much better return for so much less money invested in municipal taxes that it would do good to tell the story. It certainly disabused my mind of the impression that London was taxed more heavily than Philadelphia. He paid his taxes at different periods, and not all in one annual bill, as is customary with us. The poor rate, which was more than half the total tax, was collected quarterly; some of the others half yearly. The valuation on which the tax was based was not the valuation of the property, but a valuation based upon the rental, from which various deductions were allowed. Thus he, being the holder of a long lease, had recently put up a fine new building on the land, and, instead of increasing the valuation for this reason, a deduction had been allowed on account of the improvement—in other words, the municipality offered this premium for public improvements.

It would, of course, be impossible for London to support its costly city and metropolitan government upon such a tax as this if the real estate were solely taxed. But it, on the contrary, looks elsewhere for a portion of the burden, and the taxes on real estate are, therefore, lightened. It gets a magnificent revenue, in addition to paying for the cleansing from the street dirt, from the cabs and omnibusses, the railways and steamers. Everything that here enjoys a corporate privilege from which money can be made in the city, pays tribute proportioned to the income derived. The markets yield a handsome revenue. The franchises that with us are given away, in London pay a large portion of the taxes; and the men of property impose the taxes, collect them and see that they are properly spent. They do not delegate these important functions to politicians. The millionaires of London conduct the Boards of Works and Municipal Government, and they do it on sound business principles. I asked how much of the public money was squandered here. The reply was that some may be, but if they suspect that as much as a shilling in the pound is wrongfully spent there is an outcry made about it. How happy Philadelphia would be were she sure that only five per cent. of her taxation is squandered.

A REMINISCENCE OF SLAVE DAYS.

A Runaway Negro's Return to His Old Home in Missouri.

[St. Louis Paper.]

No better illustration of the contrast of the past and present can be found than that afforded by the appearance of a gray-haired negro in the city looking for his relatives of eighteen years ago. Your correspondent met him this morning and ascertained that he was Bev Strother, who, with his half-brother, Jeff Murray, ran away in 1860, and had never been heard of by their friends since. Bev's face relaxed into a brief grin as he told how "me and Jeff run away and the awful time we had."

It seems that Bev and Jeff were slaves in 1860, the former belonging to Travis Murray and the latter to Dr. J. T. Overall, of St. Charles county, Mo.; that Bev was threatened with "sale down de ribber," the terror of all darkies, and so persuaded Jeff to run away with him. Through an old darkey at St. Charles they found a white man who agreed to pilot them one hundred miles for $22, and on the night of June 30, 1860, the trio met and started on a "runaway sure enough." They traveled nights and lay in the brush by day, the white man being used to pilot the way and buy provisions. The negroes had very shrewdly provided themselves with a compass to be sure they were being piloted to the "far-off land rather than to Dixie." They also took pistols to defend themselves with, and always after they had hidden for the day and sent the man for provisions moved their hiding-place and watched "dat ar white man" from a long way off to see that he did not bring any nigger-catchers with him. On the evening of the second day the white man, while out foraging, saw Dr. Overall and a pursuing party, and heard him describe the negroes and offer a reward for their apprehension. "I tell you, massa," said Bev, as he rubbed his gray head, "them was hot times." They traveled at right angles to their general course that night, and the pursuing party never heard of them again. The "white pilot" was given away by a pretended would-be runaway about three weeks later, was captured by Dr. Overall and sentenced, after a plea of guilty, to six years in the Pen.

Two weeks later Bev and Jeff turned up at Lafayette, Ind., with little faith in there being any end to the world or anything for runaway niggers, but sore feet and empty stomachs. On the night of their arrival they were followed by a negro man who accused them of being runaways and tendered his services to show them the "underground railway." They denied the first and refused the last, but when the would-be guide was reinforced by "one of dem real old honest nigger mothers" the runaways acknowledged the soft impeachment and were provided for. At Detroit they jumped off the train a mile from the depot, and followed the beckoning of a "Black Hand," without inquiry or explanation, and were locked up in a little room way up on top of a boat. The next day Canada received two citizens.

Both negroes went to work on a farm in the county of Essex at $240 per year, and at the end of five years had saved $1,000, with which they purchased two farms. Jeff acquired a limited education, and in addition to attending to his own matters became foreman on a large farm. In June last Jeff was poisoned by his wife, who bids fair to hang.

Bev found his old master, who is ninety-seven years of age, still living on the old place, and was made happy by the kindly manner in which he was received and treated by the massa and missus of his boyhood days, and thinks he will sell out and move his family of seven back to "de ole Missouri shore."

A WICKED OLD GENTLEMAN.

How He Sang Bass and Basely Took In the Boys.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Nice old gentleman he was; big white waistcoat, low-cut shoes, bald head and silver-bowed spectacles. He led in the singing on Sunday evening in the hotel parlor, and sung that old-fashioned bass in "Coronation" and "China" in that sonorous up and down style which country choristers used to practice in accompanying the big fiddle, and withal had the bland benevolent look of a good old up-country deacon.

He was "looking round the house" next night, and stepped in where some of the boys were playing cards—something where they were talking of "calls" and "raises" and "seeing." The boys looked a little disconcerted, but the old man didn't say anything till the hand was played out, and one of the party, under pretense of having an engagement, winked to the others and said he must go, intending to break up till the old man had gone away and then resume the game. But he had scarce turned his back when the aged visitor remarked:

"I wonder he didn't 'raise' ye with the hand he held."

"Do you understand the game?" asked one of the party, taking a cigar from his mouth.

"Wall, a leetle; I've seen 'em playin' on it, an' sometimes thort that I'd like to take a hand jes' for fun."

"Just so," said another; "suppose you try a game or two with us."

"Wall, I don't mind jes' for the fun er the thing." So the old man sat down and with a good deal of instruction managed to get through with the game and won on the penny ante. "Thar," said he, "if that feller that's gone had been spunky and put in $5 he'd get it instead of these 8 cents, wouldn't he?"

"Why, certainly," said one of the young men; "certainly; it's your deal, uncle; now, why don't you go in for a $5 ante?"

"Wall," said the old fellow, throwing around the cards, "I dono but I will, but I hain't got nothin' but a $20 bill that I drew outen the bank to come here with."

"Well, uncle," said the other, gathering up and glancing at his cards, "I'll go yer twenty, and you can put it in the missionary box when you win it if you like."

"Sho! so I ken," said the old man; "I don't think 'twud be gambollin' at all ef that's the case."

"Not at all," said the other, winking to his companions.

"Wall, then, I don't care ef I go yer this 'ere other fifty—but I s'pose you'll think I'm doin' on it to skear ye—but our denomination's tarnal poor, and a big contribution is just what they're hankerin' arter."

"Oh, no; I cover your fifty, uncle, we ought to be liberal, you know," and so the game went on till finally the old man remarked, "Wall, I'd no idee I had this ere roll o' bills in my pocket—so you call, do ye?—$500 dollars up!—yes, you hev got three picters—three queens and a jack! Well 'tis kinder queer I got tother queen—haw! haw! haw!"

"Yes, I'm sorry for you, "but what are your other cards," said the young man, triumphantly.

"Well, three on 'em iz kings—why, darn it, all that ere pot o' money's mine, young feller!" said he, stretching out a powerful paw and squeezing the bills out of the hand of the young man, who had already begun to roll them up. "Praps, mister, you'd like to take your hand again," said he to the other, who had returned meantime; "they are goin' to sing some sam tunes upstairs before going to bed and I promised I'd jine em."

There was a blank look of amazement in that circle as he left, and the thought forced itself into more than one mind of the danger of trusting to appearances.

Witty Divines.

It was frequently said of a lately deceased English Bishop, equally celebrated as a wit and a divine, that he was never at a loss for an answer; and certainly few men ever possessed a greater power of repartee or wielded it to better purpose. On one occasion, as he was on his way to London by railroad, a blustering fellow in the same car, who did not know him by sight, broke out as follows: "I speak my mind to anybody, I do. I'd just like to see the man that could put me down. There's that Bishop of L——, now, that they make such a fuss about; I only wish I could come across him, and I'd ask him a question that he'd be puzzled to answer, smart as he is." "Well sir," responded a quiet voice from the opposite seat "now's your time, for I'm the Bishop." "O, you're the Bishop, are you?" quoth the swaggerer: "well, then, my Lord, which is the road to Heaven?" "Nothing simpler," answered the Bishop with a smile; "just turn to the right and then keep straight on." By his own admission, however, there was one occasion upon which even this master of word-fence found himself completely non-plussed. In one of his walks through London he got in conversation with a workman, for whose entertainment he produced a rare Greek coin, telling him that it was upward of 2,000 years old. "Won't do, Guv'nor," retorted the artisan, laying his grimy forefinger derisively along the side of his nose; "dy'e think I don't know as how this year's only 1868 yet?"

A BOSTON estimate of Ben Butler's wealth is $2,000,000.

EXHALED.

The dew-drop trembles on the lily's breast,
Fresh fallen from the skies
Whose bright reflection lies
Upon its surface, by soft airs caressed,
Not long enough to know of aught impure,
It lingers for a while;
Then, with a happy smile,
Exhales itself again to skies secure.

A babe lies nestling on its mother's breast,
Bud from God's garden given,
Its beauty still of Heaven,
That but to view it near is to be blessed.
Not long enough to dream of earthly sin,
It lingers for a while;
Then, with a re-tiful smile,
Through Heaven's just opened gate to enter in.

—*George Birdseye.*

GRANT'S TABLE TALK.

A Southern Authority on the Strength of the Two Armies.

[From Recent Letter of J. Wm. Jones, Secretary Southern Historical Society.]

* * * Nor would it seem necessary to notice the oft-refuted statement that "the South had as many men under arms as the North." General Grant's affirmation is but a bald repetition of what his Military Secretary, General Badeau, wrote in the London *Standard* several years ago, and to which General Early (see vol. I., pp. 6—2, "Southern Historical Society Papers) made so crushing a reply that we can account for its repetition only from our knowledge of the persistency with which certain Northern Generals and writers have endeavored to force this misrepresentation of facts into history.

The census of 1860 shows that the fourteen States from which the Confederacy drew any part of its forces had a white population of only 7,946,111, of which 2,498,891 belonged to Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which three States furnished more men (because of force of surrounding circumstances) to the Federal than to the Confederate armies; so that the total population upon which the Confederacy could draw was really only 5,447,220, while the United States had (exclusive of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri) a population of 19,011,360. Add to this the patent facts that we soon lost large portions of our territory, that the United States recruited very largely from our negro population, and that by means of large bounties and other inducements the Federal armies drew from the dense populations of Europe a very large proportion of their levies, and it will be seen that the odds against us must have been enormous. As for General Grant's statement that our "4,000,000 of negroes were the same as soldiers because they did the work in the fields which white men would have to do," it is sufficient to reply that from the first the negroes were enticed into the Federal lines, that they were enlisted by thousands in the Federal armies, and that it was very common for the young negro men to run off, leaving only the old men, the women and the children as a burden on the plantations and a heavy tax on the planters. Secretary Stanton (page 31 of his report for 1865) states that there were actually mustered into the service of the United States from the 15th of April, 1861, to the 14th of April, 1865, 2,656,553 men. Mr. Swinton, who had free access to the Confederate archives several years ago, states that 600,000 men in all were put into the Confederate service during the same period, and this estimate is very nearly correct; so that the official figures show that the United States had in service more than four times as many men as the Confederacy had.

Mr. Stanton states in his report (page 5) that the aggregate national military force of all arms the 1st of May, 1864, was 970,710, of whom 662,345 were present for duty—so that when the campaign of 1864 opened General Grant (as Commander-in-Chief) had under his orders more men than the Confederacy mustered all put together during the whole of the war, and more than four times as many as we had then under arms. As for the army with which General Grant opposed General Lee, Secretary Stanton (page 5) puts the "aggregate available force present for duty May 1, 1864," as follows:

Department of Washington	42, 24
Army of the Potomac	120,33
Department of Virginia and North Carolina	59,139
Department of West Virginia	20,782
Middle Department	5,627
Ninth Army Corps	20,7?0

—so that General Grant crossed the Rapidan with 141,160 men and had as a reserve upon which he could draw an available force of 137,672—making a grand total of 278,832. Grant's own official report shows that nearly the whole of this force was actually engaged in his and Butler's operations, or in Hunter's expedition, which latter General Lee was compelled to meet by heavy detachments from his own army.

To meet this mighty host General Lee had on the Rapidan less than fifty thousand men, and in his whole "Department of Northern Virginia," (which included the garrison around Richmond and the troops in the Valley), his field return for the last of April, 1864, shows only 52,626 "present for duty." Add all of the troops which Beauregard had in front of Butler, or which joined Lee at any time during the campaign, and there remains (against General Grant's "table talk," or the ingenious manipulation of his military secretary and facile interviewer) the stubborn official fact that General Grant had on that campaign four times as many men as Lee commanded.

General Grant says that "Lee was of a slow, cautious conservative nature." But when military critics come to study the campaign in the light of all the facts—when they see that so soon as Grant crossed the Rapidan with his mighty host, Lee, instead of retreating, advanced at once upon him and forced the death-grapple of the Wilderness; that he boldly withstood him at Spottsylvania Court House, at Hanover Junction and at Bethesda Church, and that after dealing him the crushing defeat at Cold Harbor, Lee was just about to attack Grant when he crossed the James and sat down to the siege of Petersburg—we think that they will hardly accept this "table talk" as true, but will rather conclude that Lee was one of the boldest soldiers of all history. The simple truth is that on that great campaign Lee foiled Grant on every move he made, defeated him in every battle they fought, and so completely crushed him in that last trial of strength at Cold Harbor that his men refused to attack again, and his brave army, "shaken in its structure, its valor quenched in blood and thousands of its ablest officers killed or wounded, was the army of the Potomac no more" (Swinton), and the Government at Washington would have been ready to give up the struggle if its further prosecution had depended alone on "the great butcher."

Grant says he lost in this campaign from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor 39,000 men, but Swinton puts his loss at over 60,000, and a careful examination of the figures of the Surgeon General will show that his real loss was nearer 100,000. In other words, he lost about twice as many as Lee had in order to take a position which he could have taken at first without firing a gun or losing a man. If General Grant and his friends were content that he should take his proper place among the soldiers of the world—that of a brave, determined, persevering captain, who had the sagacity to see that the only way to "crush the rebellion" was by "hammering continuously" at Lee's army until, by continually swapping four men for one, he was at last enabled to surround at Appomattox, with this immense host which his Government enabled him still to command, Lee's remnant of 7,800 men with arms in their hands—then there is no one to despute his claim to this position. But when he steps forward to claim that it was a fight between equal numbers, and that his superior skill won, then we appeal to the officinl facts and figures, and would remand him to his true position—an obstinate, bloody fighter, who sacrificed his men without scruple and finally accomplished his purpose by mere brute force and overwhelming weight of numbers.

J. WM. JONES,
Secretary Southern Historical Society.
Richmond, Va., August 23.

HORRORS OF THE PESTILENCE

Letter from an Episcopalian Clergyman at Jackson, Miss.

[From the Rochester Union, Sept. 2.]

"Just now your letter encouraged and helped us more than we can tell. We are all bowed down under the mighty hand of God, and crying to him to have mercy upon us. The yellow fever is no stranger to us, and is not usually greatly dreaded; not so much as typhoid fever, malarial fever, scarlet fever, or smallpox, and not so much as cholera. But this year the yellow fever has assumed a new character. It is malignant as never before. Many physicians pronounce it not yellow fever, but a virulent plague under the form of the yellow fever. Children have always before been exempt, but this year the fever visits them especially. Negroes have never been much subject to it. This year they seem to be peculiarly attacked. Usually but few die, most recover. This year it is reversed, and in some places all die who are attacked. Usually it avoids clean places. This year no cleanliness and no disinfection guards against it. Usually it avoids old inhabitants and acclimated persons. This year it attacks indiscriminately. Usually it runs nine days. This year sometimes not as many hours, and three days seems its limit. Usually it begins in September. This year in July, and there is no special reason either in the weather or the atmosphere that we know of to cause this unusual deadliness. There has been no unusual amount of sickness at all of any other kind.

"The terrible thing about it next after its malignancy, is the season of the year in which it begins. We do not look for frost before the last of October or the 1st of November—perhaps not before the middle of November—and three months is an awful time! The Lord once offered David three years of famine, three months of war, or three days of pestilence. We have three months of pestilence to look forward to. But as the fever is new, it will probably grow worse, spread wider, and even grow more malignant. This is its usual course, and it is with sinking hearts that we look forward down the vista of trouble, pain, and death. Poor Grenada two weeks ago was a flourishing little town of some 3,000 people. Now it is almost blotted out of existence. It was a pretty place, full of flowers, with many pretty houses, nicely kept grounds, many happy families and full of generosity—for when the fever became bad in New Orleans and the people there began to seek refuge and were quarantined out of many places, the people of Grenada held meetings and sent an invitation to New Orleans telling the panic-stricken people there to come to them. They opened every house, provided against extortion, and subjected themselves to crowding and all annoyance—not for profit, but for humanity. The yellow fever had never visited Grenada, and they were confident that it could not gain a foothold among them. But one Sunday morning they were struck as if by lightning Before Monday morning many were dead. On the next Sunday there were but 14 well white persons left, and now but five or six. Even the nurses and physicians sent from Memphis and New Orleans fell victims, and some of them though long accustomed to the disease, fled in terror. Many died through lack of attention. In two houses, close together, lived two families, one of seven and one of nine persons. Some were taken sick, then others, and finally all of both families, and when discovered the next day it was too late to do more than close their eyes and bury them. One gentleman living in Holly Springs heard that some of his father's family were sick and hastened to them. There were 11 in that family. Before 4 o'clock the next day he had laid out seven with his own hands without help.

"There were three brothers, bankers, with families, named Luke, all good churchmen, whose three families are utterly extinct, not one left alive. This is not yellow fever—it is the plague. Within an hour after death the bodies turn black. The negroes suffer terribly. Sometimes they are taken sick on the street, and turn and lie down on the nearest porch and die there. They will not help each other. The brother forsakes his sister, and the wife her husband and children among them. Those among them who are well suffer from hunger. They are laborers and mechanics, and depend upon their daily wages. But all work is stopped; all stores closed. In trouble they always turn to the whites, and never in vain. The Howard Association supports them, nurses them, and buries them when they will do nothing for each other.

"Among the few left in Grenada is Rev. W. C. McCracken, deacon, in charge of the parish there. Honor his name, for young as he is, he has done, and is doing, a noble and glorious work there—the only clergyman, I believe, who has the courage to stay and do his duty, and it is no smsll thing when every one—every one—in Grenada taken with the disease has died. Even the great plague in London was not so virulent as this, for a large proportion then recovered.

"In Vicksburg the disease is rapidly growing worse. One great trouble is that some of their physicians fled, followed by the execrations of the people, and several more were taken sick with the disease soon after it appeared. This leaves them without doctors enough to care for the sick; many therefore, are dying there from lack of medical attention. The scourge there has two characters. Washingtsn street runs north and south, parallel with the river, about two-thirds of the way up the bluff; there are three or four streets between that and the river down the hill and five or six mounting the bluff, and on the other side the cross streets run steeply from the bluff to the river. All below Washington street the fever is malignant, almost as bad as at Grenada; while above and east of Washington street it is like the old-fashioned yellow fever, yielding readily to treatment. The trouble is there are three months for the fever to run, and it is always worse in September. In Grenada it is dying out, because almost every one is dead.

"We are amazed at its skipping us It was the awful fate of Grenada that frightened all Mississippi and drove people away in thousands! All who could leave have gone away from Jackson, for there is no reason, save the mercy of God, why we should not have it. As it is, we are expecting it every week—almost every day. Below there is fever in almost every town from New Orleans up, and many cases back in the country as far back as 8 or ten miles from the railread. Above us, North Canton, our nearest neighbor, has it badly, and it is scattered along clear up to Grand Junction, where the New Orleans and Chicago Railroad crosses the Memphis and Chattanooga.

"More than this, we always do have it when New Orleans or Vicksburg have it before the middle or last of September, so the State and Federal offices have all closed. Judges, Chancellors, Clerks of courts, revenue officers, Auditors—all have fled. Even the Governor, though appealed to to stay, has ignominiously gone away. The stores are closed; even one drug store has locked its doors and another is on the point of doing so. None are here save the few whose duty keeps them or who are too poor to go away, and there are a good many of those. I think some of our physicians have weakened very much during the last week. The Secretary of the Howard Association has turned recreant to his duty, resigned, and gone away. But even such a person is excusable when we think of the awful fate of Grenada and the rapid stride the fever is making in Vicksburg, and the almost certainty that in a few days or more at most it will be here.

"Last Sunday I had services at 10 o'clock, with about thirty persons present. It was very solemn—litany and communion. I announced that so long as two or three would meet me there I would administer the Eucharist, and we none of us know what a day may bring forth, but our Lord would always redeem His promises and meet us in His temple. I urged them all to come weekly, for should one be stricken down it would be a comfort to have had our Lord at such frequent intervals. As for me, I am afraid of the fever, of course, as every one must be who has noted its awful malignity this year, especially as I have never had it and am there fore one of its favorite; subjects but God is stronger than the fever, and he said: 'A thousand shall fall beside thee and ten thousand at thy right hand but it shall not come nigh thee.' So I trust God more than I fear the fever, and should He please to take me away I can trust Him with my wife and children. So, though I fear the pestilence, I shall yet go among it fearlessly—if you can understand the apparent contradiction."

FARM AND GARDEN.

HINTS FOR SEPTEMBER—WHEAT AND RYE.—Sowing the fall crops is the principal work of this month. It is useless to expect a good harvest unless the sowing of the seed is well done. There are several points to be studied:

The fitting of the soil is of the greatest importance. Wheat requires a fine, mellow soil for the seed, and a light soil to be well compacted about the sowed grains. If any vacant places are left, as would be were the soil cloddy, the rootlets being exposed to air, will dry and perish. Therefore, after plowing, cultivate, or harrow repeatedly until the clods are fine.

The surface soil may be lumpy and somewhat rough, but the lumps should not be so large as to prevent the spires of wheat reaching the surface.

The roller should be used immediately after the plow, to break up the lumps; then the cultivator and harrow will finish the work. This is the proper use of the roller. Its misuse is to roll the ground after the seed has been sown, thus leaving the surface packed down close and solid, in which state it will crust over after the first shower.

An oat or barley stubble should be well cultivated to destroy the sprouted seed which has been shelled in harvesting. We have heard it said that this volunteer growth protects the sown crop, which is a great mistake; it is really weeds, and crowds the young wheat or rye, prevents it from occupying the ground, and seriously injures it.

The young plant should be well fed. A weak plant will fail unless it has plenty of the right kind of food, and in such a coudition as to be readily absorbed, digested and assimilated. Thoroughly decomposed stable manure furnishes such food, and is a good stand by for the entire growth of the crop. Properly prepared fertilizers—rich in nitrates (containing nitrogen) of potash or soda, and especially in soluble phosphoric acid, which is known to have a remarkable effect on the development of the young rootlets—may be used with safety and comparative certainty.

The Hessian fly has done much damage, especially to barley. The spring brood seems to have been the most injurious. Late sowing, that is after the 10th or 15th of September, will tend to prevent the effective deposit of eggs, and thus greatly lessen the number and vigor of the spring brood. Although by forcing the early sown wheat to a strong growth, it can be secured against the fly, yet we thereby furnish breeding places for insects whose progeny will attack the oats, barley and wheat next spring.

SELECTING SEED.—When it is convenient to attend to the selection of good seed, it is profitable to pay double or treble the market price for grain to a farmer who *will* take pains to grow nice, clean seed of the best varieties, than for a farmer to go to his own bin and take the seed as it comes, good and poor, with many foul seeds in it. A farmer who sows poor seed may save a dollar per acre, but he will lose ten for every one saved.

CULTIVATING THE FALL SOWN CROPS.—It will be found decidedly beneficial to use a sloping tooth harrow soon after sowing, and before the spire shows above the ground, and again before it has become well rooted. A harrow of the kind referred to was described in the *American Agriculturist* for August. After having tested this harrow, we find it to do excellent work with both sloping and straight teeth. It is light and passes easily over the loose ground, disturbing only the surface and killing only the shallow rooted weeds, leaving the wheat uninjured. The loosening of the soil benefits the wheat and prepares the ground for the timothy seed.

HARROWING DISTURBS THE HESSIAN FLY.—Doubtless this is because the wheat is pushed forward by the stirring of the soil, and many maggots are certainly destroyed.

STEEPING THE SEED.—For at least the partial prevention of rust and smut in wheat the seed should be steeped in a strong solution of common salt, or in a solution of four ounces of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol or copperas) in a gallon of water, for one hour. The seed is then drained and sprinkled with dry lime, when it may be sown immediately.

WATER FURROWS.—When all else is done, make the necessary water furrows at once. There may come a heavy rain the next day and do damage. Disperse the water into several channels, rather than permit it to collect in one or two. When the field is in grass, these water furrows will be useful in spreading the rain more evenly over the field.

SEEDING TO GRASS.—It is a good practice on fertile soil to sow grass seed two weeks after wheat is put in. Thrifty growing timothy keeps the wheat back, as proved the past season on the writer's field. Other farmers corroborate this experience.

BUCKWHEAT should be cut before frost. If a light frost kills the tops, it may be cut at once. Cut with a cradle or a reaper, while the dew is on, early in the morning, otherwise the grain will shell badly. Leave it in the swath until the straw is dry, then rake into gavels, which without binding, set into small stocks, where they will dry in a day or two of bright, breezy weather. Then draw the crop to the barn in racks upon which barn sheets or blankers are spread, to catch the shelled grain, and thrash at once. If a machine is used, the concave should be removed and a piece of plank substituted, or the teeth will break the grain. When thrashed, it should be cleaned immediately, and carefully stored, as it is apt to heat.

LATE POTATOES.—As a measure of precaution for next season, every potato beetle that can be found should be destroyed. When the leaves are eaten from the potato vines, the growth of the whole plant stops; if new leaves start, it is at the expense of the tubers. So, kill the beetles, and increase the crop.

CORN.—As soon as the grain is glazed, corn should be cut, if the stalks are to be saved. Frost greatly injures the fodder and reduces its feeding value. Before cutting, the seed for next year should be selected, taking ears from stalks that have borne two or more good ones. The tops of the selected stalks may be broken down, to mark them, and when the crop is cut, left standing until the ears are perfectly ripe, then they should be gathered and stored in a dry, cool place. Such selections of seed will tell well in the next crop.

A NEW BUG PEST AMONG THE CORN.—The Meriden correspondent of the *Times* sends us samples of ears of corn, taken from a field there, which have been ruined by a devouring pest, and with them samples of the bug which does the mischief. It is a good-sized, six-legged, evil looking bug, rather larger and much flatter than the potato bug, in color brown, and having a wide body and very small head, the latter provided with a pair of small *antenna*, or "feelers." The creature begins his ravages at the tip end of the ear of corn, and devours the kernels as he works onward towards the butt—leaving in his track only a dirty mess of brown husks of the separate kernels, after having devoured the substance. So far as we know this creature may be a new visitor; and if he is going to ruin the corn as extensively as the potato bug has in so many quarters ruined the potato crop, his presence will be a far greater calamity than anything that has been threatened by that already famous pest.

Our correspondent in Burlington, twelve or fifteen miles northwest of Meriden, sends us an account of the alarming ravages of a new pest there which may be this same creature. Fields of corn are ruined almost in a single day, and further, acres of grass land will suddenly turn brown and dead, and the turf itself can be raked off—the roots having all been cut by the ravages of something which the Burlington farmers believe to be the same bug that ruins the corn.—*Hartford Conn., Times.*

FARMERS' INFLUENCE.—The farmers of the republic will control its destiny. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures are the three pursuits that enrich a nation—but the greatest of these is agriculture, for without its products the spindle cannot turn and the ship will not sail. Agriculture furnishes the conservative element of society, and in the end is the guiding, restraining, controlling force in government. Against storms of popular fury; against frenzied madness that seeks collision with established order; against theories of administration that have drenched other lands in blood; against the spirit of anarchy that would sweep away the landmarks and safeguards of Christian society and Republican Government, the farmers of the United States will stand as the shield and the bulwark—themselves the willing subjects of law, and therefore its safest and strongest administrators.—*Blaine's Speech at Minneapolis.*

MRS. OLIVER'S LAWYERS.

The Widow Having Hard Lines In Her Suit Against Simon Cameron.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Oliver has had a difficult time of it so far in suing Senator Cameron for breach of promise. The firm to which she confided her case has dissolved, and one of its members has failed for some months past to answer Mrs. Oliver's letters. She proposes now to begin a running fire of postal cards addressed to the Mayor of the town in which he lives, with a request to force the lawer to answer her letters. The other member of the firm is in town and seems to take no interest whatever in the case. Mrs. Oliver flits from one newspaper office to another with a bulky roll of manuscript giving an extremely dull and prosaic account of her wooing and her woes, but the letter from Simon Cameron offering to marry her she keeps from the public. She has lost her place in the Interior Department, exhausted such money as she had, expending part of it in a trip to Louisiana in search of witnesses, and her face is ageing very much faster than Simon Cameron's has during the last six months. Latterly she has taken up the habit of wrapping her face in a green vail, of two or three thicknesses, through which her face is invisible, save as her black eyes flash and her white teeth shine as they once flashed and shined on Simon Cameron. Her figure is still plump, full, and engaging, and the short sleeve of her striped basque showed to-day, as it fell back when she stabbed an imaginary Simon Cameron with the pencil she was holding, a round white arm.

GIVE ATTENTION AT ONCE to anything symptomatic of cholera morbus, diarrhœa, or any bowel complaint, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard curative. SMW&W

MOTHERS will grow weary and sigh over the baby's troubles when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would relieve the child and thereby give the mother rest.

MY RIGHTS.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Yes, God has made me a woman,
And I am content to be
Just what he meant, not reaching out
For other things, since He
Who knows me best and loves me best has ordered this for me.

A woman, to live my life out
In quiet, womanly ways,
Hearing the far-off battle,
Seeing as through a haze
The crowding struggling world of men fight through their busy days.

I am not strong or valiant,
I would not join in the fight,
Or jostle with men in the highways,
Or stain my garments white:
But I have rights as a woman, and here I claim my rights.

The right of a rose to bloom
In its own sweet separate way,
With none to question the perfumed pink,
And none to utter a nay
That it reaches a root or points a thorn, as even a rose-tree may.

The right of the lady birch to grow—
To grow as the Lord shall please,
By never a sturdy oak rebuked,
Denied nor sun nor breeze,
For all its pliant slenderness kin to the stronger trees.

The right of a life of my own;
Not merely a casual bit
Of somebody else's life flung out,
That, taking hold of it,
I may stand as a cypher does after a numeral writ.

The right to gather and glean
What food I need and can,
From the garnered stores of knowledge
Which man has heaped for man,
Taking with free hands freely and after an ordered plan.

The right—ah! best and sweetest—
To stand all undismayed
Wherever pain or sorrow or sin
Calls for a woman's aid,
With none to cavil or misconstrue, by never a look gainsaid.

I do not beg for a ballot,
Though very life were at stake;
I would beg for the nobler, juster way—
That men, for manhood's sake,
Should give ungrudging, and not withhold till I must fight and take.

The fleet foot and the feeble foot
Both seek the self-same goal;
The weakest soldier's name is writ
On the mighty army roll;
And God, who made man's body strong, made also woman's soul

—*Independent.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Democrats talk of running ex-Representative Frank Jones, the rich brewer, for Governor.

JUDGE MACKEY, of South Carolina, who stumped that State for Hayes, is now the Democratic candidate for a Judgeship.

SIR CHARLES DILKE was recently asked how his house had fared during a storm. "Oh, badly," was the reply, "my cistern is the only dry place in it."

IT is stated that Turkey derived from Cyprus a revenue of $1,009,000 a year, and that under an improved system of government a much larger revenue can be raised.

MR. DILKE, proprietor of the London *Weekly Dispatch*, publishes an edition of that paper in the Exhibition building, Paris. His brother, Sir Charles, owns the *Athenæum*.

"PA is not so pious a man as Mr. Hayes," said Fred Grant in a confidential chat the other evening; "he is not so much of a Christian, but I think he made a better President."

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER has appeared at Elizabethtown, New York. He declares that Zimmerman himself never knew the solitude, the deep, unbroken solitude, of the Vice Presidency.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, son of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, died last Friday at his home in Andover, Massachusetts. He was generally known as Captain Perry, as he was for many years a lieutenant in the United States Navy.

MR. JAMES RAM has written a treatise on the "Philosophy of War," the central idea of which is that war is a part of the development law, involving the triumph of the strong over the weak and benefiting humanity by the weaker races being pushed to the wall.

THE Sacramento *Record-Union* wants information about Kearney's finances. It says that before he left California about two thousand dollars were raised to pay the expenses of his eastern trip, and it is curious to know why so frugal a son of toil so soon requires further contributions.

MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE, the editor of *St. Nicholas*, on her return from a trip to California, received a serenade at Cincinnati from several hundred little folk, who sang some of her baby songs. Each of the children carried a red and white banner, formed by sticking together the covers of *St. Nicholas*.

A MONOPOLY in brains is the latest sensation. It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company has made a contract with Mr. Thomas A. Edison, by which the latter will convey to the company all his telegraphic inventions in consideration of receiving $6,000 a year for thirty-four years.

EX-GOV. THOMAS SWANN, member of Congress from the Fourth Maryland district and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has addressed a letter to Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, withdrawing from the coming contest. He is willing to serve his constituency again, but declares he will not enter upon an exciting political contest.

THE Rev. Mr. De La Matyr, the Greenback candidate for Congress in the Seventh Indiana district, has been accepted by the Democrats. The Rev. T. A. Goodwin, one of the leading Methodists in Indianapolis, will make a speech in a few days on the theme, "Why I cannot vote for Doctor De La Matyr." Dr. De La Matyr was an ardent Republican in 1876.

AT the time of the union with Scotland in 1707 the English House of Commons consisted of 513 members. Forty-five were then added for Scotland, and in 1801, 100 for Ireland, making the present total 658. The order subsequently stood: England and Wales, 493 members; Scotland, 60; and Ireland, 105. The reform act of 1867 caused the number to be reduced to 650.

STANLEY is claimed by his mother. A Mrs. Eastaway, of Liverpool, writes to *Every Saturday*, a Baltimore literary journal, that she is Stanley's mother, and that she can identify him by peculiar India ink marks upon his arms and a mole on his neck. He was born, she says, in New York on October 26, 1843. His father was a sea captain, and died fifteen years later.

THE race on Owasco Lake between Courtney and Hanlan on the 1st of October will be followed by a second meeting of the two famous oarsmen at Toronto on the 8th of the same month. Courtney has three new boats in course of construction, two of them to be of cedar and the other one of paper. He has of late been troubled with a pain in the side, which has given him considerable anxiety.

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE ..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1878.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOS. S. LARE, under the name of JAS. P. BARR & CO., publishers and proprietors of THE PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY POST, is this day dissolved by limitation.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.

J. P. BARR,
W. SCHOYER,
E. A. MYERS.

PITTSBURGH, September 7, 1878.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership, under the firm name of JAS. P. BARR & CO., as publishers of THE PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY POST.

J. P. BARR,
W. SCHOYER,
E. A. MYERS.

PITTSBURGH, September 7, 1878.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

The Election, November 5th.

Voters must pay a State or county tax by Saturday, October 5th.

Foreigners must be naturalized by October 5th.

QUAY, THE LEECH.

The understanding, when the office of Recorder of Philadelphia was made the best paying sinecure in the United States and given to QUAY of Beaver county, was that the receipts of the office for the first year, variously estimated from $60,000 to $120,000, were to go to this year's CAMERON campaign and corruption fund. This was the argument used with the thirteen Republican Assemblymen and four Republican Senators from Allegheny county, when they gave their solid vote for the job, and thus secured its passage. QUAY was undoubtedly glad to take the office on these terms. He is to hold it for ten years, and until his successor is appointed and *confirmed*. This may give him a life tenure in the place. But supposing he is only to have the Recordership for ten years, at $50,000 a year (the lowest estimates we have heard of the net profits) he would realize from it *five hundred thousand dollars* during his term of service. Mr. QUAY'S contract was to give one-tenth of this to the CAMERON Republicans for use this year. Even with this deduction, it was a pretty good thing for a man out of a job, as QUAY was likely to be in a few months. After paying the contract price the office would net him *four hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. Now that we are down to hard pan, an economical man could subsist for a decade on this sum. It amounts every year to about the same money as the people of the State pay the Chief Justice and six Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

But it seems to us from what we hear QUAY is not disposed to play fair. He is just now engaged in a systematic plan of bleeding and fleecing every Republican office holder in the State from whom he can extract a nickle, under covert and implied threats that the contribution solicited is the price of the office, and dismissal will follow a refusal to pay up. Does he intend to sequestrate to his own uses the first year's receipts of the Recorder's office, which fairly and honestly—just so sure as there is honor among thieves—belong to the CAMERON politicians for campaign uses, and make up the deficiency by contributions levied on the Federal office holders and their subordinates? For shame, QUAY!

The annexed copy of a circular sent to a clerk in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, comes to us from a responsible source, with the information that it was accompanied by a hint that unless the request was complied with the employe would be dismissed:

ROOMS OF THE
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
N. E Cor. of Tenth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, September, 1878.

MR. or MISS ——: To meet the legitimate and necessary expenses of the campaign, we are *compelled* to call upon the friends of the Republican party in Pennsylvania for financial aid, and would *request* that *you contribute for such purposes the sum of $18 00.*

Very truly yours,
M. S. QUAY, Chairman.

This circular, we have the best authority for stating, has been sent to the lady clerks in the postoffice as well as the male clerks. The money is exacted under threat of dismissal. Of course there are various ways of holding the lash over the unfortunates, and we have no doubt the Postmaster, who is a part of the ring machinery, has ingenuity enough to do it, and at the same time steer clear of any palpable infraction of HAYES' civil service reform orders, especially as he knows these orders were not made to be enforced.

There are probably one hundred and fifty employes, counting letter carriers and postal agents, attached to the Pittsburgh Postoffice. If QUAY levies eighteen dollars a piece, he will realize from this one office a corruption fund of *twenty-seven hundred dollars!* But the fact is he will probably get much more, as the sum named is exacted from the most poorly paid employes. The higher paid clerks pay more.

Recorder-Chairman QUAY, gorged as he is with the spoils of the best office in Pennsylvania,—an office created for his especial benefit—betrays an immense amount of impudence in his demands on these poorly paid clerks for a percentage of their hard earned wages, to help elect the millionaire DON CAMERON to the United States Senate. That is what the money is wanted for. We would advise the clerks to meet this attempted piracy with a prompt negative. Refer the question to Mr. HAYES. He is not supposed to be fretting himself about DON CAMERON'S election. At any rate, QUAY should be advised that no contributions will be made until DON CAMERON disburses a portion of his millions and QUAY fulfills the contract which was the price of his Philadelphia office.

—Mr. HAYES is expected here in a few days on the invitation of Councils, and we have no doubt will receive a delegation of the postoffice and other Government clerks, on this matter. It is a subject he professes to have much at heart, these forced contributions. The clerks could easily manage the matter without any noise, especially as the best Republicans in the county are hostile to QUAY and CAMERON. A little dose was administered to Postmaster FILLEY at St. Louis the other day, which Mr. ANDERSON would do well to take to heart. He is a successful political straddler, but can hardly manage to cover the QUAY-CAMERON plunder of his clerks and Mr. HAYES' civil service virtues at the same time. There is mischief in the air.

HOARDING AND CONTRACTION

By hoarding, in violation of the purpose and spirit of the law of the last session of Congress, Secretary SHERMAN, according to a special to the New York *Post* of Monday, has accumulated in the Treasury vaults $77,000,000 of legal tender greenbacks. The law forbids their reduction and cancellation but SHERMAN evades the law by packing them away uncancelled and unused. What difference is there between destroying the currency and hiding it so that it is not used? Since the passage of the Resumption act in 1875, the currency has been decreased (national and greenback) $93,000,000, and if to this is added what the Secretary is hoarding we have a total of $170,000,000 withdrawn since the panic set in. But while SHERMAN has thus been retiring the non-interest bearing debt, he has been increasing the interest bearing debt. He boasts that he has $123,000,000 of coin in the treasury, but since he became Secretary of the Treasury he has increased the bonded coin debt $123,000,000, in order to put away this amount of coin. His policy from the outset has been grinding the life out of business and enterprise in order to accumulate vast sums in the treasury. No wonder that even up in Republican Maine the people are growing restive. October and November will furnish some of the liveliest thunder that has ever resounded in our political skies in the great central States, as well as in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

A VERY amusing story comes from Washington to the effect that the Republican Campaign Committee intends to print several millions of HAYES Saint Paul speech for circulation as a campaign document. The New York *Times*, the leading Republican organ of the country, speaks of this speech as "characteristic muddle headedness," and "a column of tiresome twaddle." He congratulated the people in his speech on the reduction of Government expenses, but forgot to say the Republican administration was compelled to the reduction by a Democratic House of Representatives. Another point in his speech is the following statement of taxation the year of the panic and taxation last year:

1873	$391,818,826 81
1878	240,752,304 91
Reduction since the panic	$61,066,521 90

This statement simply includes customs and internal revenue, and omits receipts from miscellaneous sources. Mr. HAYES gravely presented it as showing the "reduction in taxation." The "muddle-headed" ought to know that there has been no "reduction in taxation" since 1873. On the contrary, there was an increase by the act of March, 1875, which repealed the ten per cent. reduction of the act of 1872. The falling off in revenue shown by his figures is attributable to a decrease in the productiveness of the sources of revenue, not to a "decrease in taxation." And just why the sources of revenue have fallen off, if he will hang JOHN SHERMAN and and his resumption policy to a sour apple tree, he will hit the exact causes. There is nothing that lies like figures engineered by the wicked SHERMAN and spouted by the pious HAYES.

THE full returns from Vermont, with the exception of a few unimportant towns, show the vote on Governor to be as follows, compared with the gubernatorial vote of 1876, in the same towns:

	1878.	1876
Republican	36,725	44,153
Democrats	17,113	20,736
Greenback	73	2,830

Republican majority in 1876, 23,344; in 1878, 16,782. In the Third Congressional district, the vote is as follows: GROUT (Rep.), 6,645; WATERMAN (Dem.), 3,558; BARLOW (Greenback and bolting Republican), 9,112; scattering 63. BARLOW lacks 1,154 votes of a majority. His plurality over GROUT is 2,467. The result makes no choice. Another election will take place on November 5. The Senate and House of Representatives are strongly Republican, though elected by a diminished majority. The Greenbackers elected to the House are mostly Democrats. Rutland, St. Albans and Burlington, the three largest towns in the State, are represented by Democrats.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Speaker of the House, on Tuesday was unanimously nominated for Representative in Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Third Philadelphia district. He will be elected by a larger majority than he ever before received in the district.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IT is Maine from BLAINE now, instead of BLAINE from Maine.

IT is to the credit of the Greenbackers in this city—especially to the credit of their sagacity—that a proffer from KEARNEY to make speeches here, for a consideration, was declined.

GOVERNOR CURTIN has enlisted for the campaign with his accustomed vigor and earnestness. If there is an attempt to crowd him by QUAY and others, he can unfold several tales, which will make it very unhealthy for these gentlemen who are airing their integrity.

CHAIRMAN SPEER deals with the present and future. QUAY confines himself to the past. He talks about the State incurring a debt building canals, and lets out a reef of the bloody shirt. The people are concerned about the present condition of affairs, and want to know how they are to get out of their difficulties.

THE total subscription of San Francisco towards the yellow fever fund is not as large as Pittsburgh. Where are the capitalists of California, who want to give so many millions to elect GRANT President? A million just now to the afflicted would count far more in this and the next world than any amount spent for political purposes.

GRAHAM, late candidate for Register, is about the most obliging individual with whom MACKEY has had dealings this year. After urging his friends to a desperate battle at the primaries, he had his name withdrawn from the Convention when the official tally showed *forty-two* for RICHARDSON and *seventy-four* for GRAHAM. Such another instance of self-sacrifice is without precedent. "Sugar."

THE awards to American exhibitors at Paris are coming out in installments. In a brief list printed in the *Herald* of Sunday we find a silver medal in class seventy-four, awarded to ALEXANDER SPEER & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa., for ploughs and cultivators; also a silver medal to STRATTON & CULLUM of Meadville, for a hay loader. The official announcement of the awards is to be made at the close of the Exposition with grand ceremonies.

IT is telegraphed from Washington that the Finance Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee has gone to New York to meet a committee of National bankers, who are to contribute funds to carry, for the Republicans, fourteen Congressional districts now held by the Democrats. The banks are alarmed at the growing strength of the greenback movement, and turn to their fast friends in the Republican party for help. They have contributed $250,000 which is to be thrown into close districts.

THE wide-spresd brag of the ringleaders of the Republican party, that everything was lovely, and all dissensions were healed, including Allegheny county, is all wind. The Radical camp is disturbed, and Mr. MACKEY, with all his money, could not make peace, and yet we hear wiseacres on the corners talk as if the party was a unit. We make the prediction here that out of the sixteen to elect to the Legislature, there will be an anti-CAMERON majority, and that the Democrats will elect a portion of the county ticket, including a member of Congress. We think it is lovely.

COLONEL BAYNE was nominated on Tuesday for Congress in the XXIIId district, by the Republicans without opposition, and made a speech chiefly notable for its cheeky character. For instance, he said "every proposed 'steal' in the last Congress was defeated by the watchful Republicans," and instanced the William and Mary College bill. This bill had previously passed a Republican House, and its champion last winter was LORING of Massachusetts, a leading Radical. The Allegheny Republicans, Colonel TOM, are reasonably ignorant, but ain't you piling it on a little thick?

SPEAKING of the appointment of Federal Supervisors of Election, the *Gazette* says:

This expense, whatever it may, be, will be justly chargeable to the Democratic party, since they moved the Court to put the law in force on this occasion.

Being moved thereto by developments of the rascally character of some of the Republican election officers, as shown by the Seventh ward Aldermanic investigation. The Republican County Committee, it seems however, discovered a new use for Supervisors, by making fidelity to ERRETT and the Ring a test of their appointment. That's what's the matter with our GUY.

IN former years our Republican friends never omitted to give us a serenade, commencing with "Have you heard the news from Maine." We never shall forget the death rattle of that air. One year the majority was 29,000, another 20,000, but always enough to clothe us with a wet blanket just previous to our October elections. This year neither wind nor string instruments mocked us with this enervating dirge. No beery glee clubs forced upon our unwilling ears the news from Maine, and had it not been for our cheerful "Rooster" we doubt whether the Republican party would have known there was an election in the home of BLAINE.

G. DAWSON COLEMAN, well known as a leading iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania, a successful experimenter in agriculture, an ex-member of the State Senate and President of the Board of State Charities, died at his residence in Lebanon, on Monday. He was in the fourth generation of those of his family who made the manufacture of iron their calling. His grandfather made shot and shell for WASHINGTON during the revolution; his pay was prisoners who were redeemed by the British. His father supplied the same material in the war of 1812, and he furnished the same kind of iron castings during the war of the rebellion.

ALL talk about the dissolution of the British Parliament seems to be over. It is now argued that there is no reason why it should be dissolved before the close of its natural term of existence—the autumn of 1880. No Parliament of this century has had so long a life. Only two Parliaments have lived through six years; one elected in 1820, during Lord LIVERPOOL'S administration; the other elected in 1859 under Lord PALMERSTON'S. The average life of modern British Parliaments is about three years. Their legal lease of existence is seven years. The present docile legislative assembly is five years old, and has consequently two more years to live, provided nothing happens.

RUSSELL ERRETT had a quiet nomination on Tuesday, but it was the quiet of death. The Convention didn't amount to the importance of a lively corpse. The withdrawal of our GUY left ERRETT 84 delegates out of 136, and probably a score of these 84 were manufactured by bribery or forgery, as alleged in the letter to Chairman FETTERMAN. It seems probable now that MCCANDLESS, if he had gone into Convention, and could have pruned out the set-ups of the election boards, would have had a majority of *bona fide* delegates. ERRETT is undoubtedly the choice of only a meagre minority of his party, and will very likely stand at the foot of the poll. The real contest will between DUFF, KIRK and our GUY.

THE Republicans are not making extraordinary progress in capturing the next House of Representatives, about which they have indulged in a great deal of brag. They lost at the first election held for Congressmen, their member in Oregon; then they have lost one in Vermont; and on Monday they lost two in Maine, one of them being HALE, Chairman of their Congressional Committee, who beat the party gongs so furiously a few months ago, about the revolutionary purposes of the POTTER Committee. These three States at the last session were represented by *nine* Republicans and *no* Democrats. In the next House, their representation will stand five Republicans, two Democrats and two Greenbackers. Just how long, at this rate of progress, it will take the Republicans to obtain control of the House is a problem the *Gazette* may consider.

THE Recorder's Convention, Tuesday, was somewhat of a sham. Mr. MACKEY on his late visit here, fixed GRAHAM just as he did MCGUNNEGLE, the aspirant for Clerk of Courts. But the fact did not appear until CHRISTY, GRAHAM'S pyleman withdrew GRAHAM and moved to nominate RICHARDSON by acclamation when the balloting was half through. Prior to that the contest was exceedingly bitter, and the usual allegations of bribery of delegates and forgery of credentials were made, seasoned with the usual profanity. This was by the dolts, who didn't realize the use of MACKEY'S "sugar" to put RICHARDSON through. We suppose GRAHAM has been promised something nice. The Ring is going into political bankruptcy, and is lavish in promises. The general opinion of intelligent lookers on at the Convention was that the fight by the leaders in the Convention was a farce and the struggle at the primaries a sham. Mr. MACKEY fixed things with the leaders, trusting to the usual docility of Allegheny county Republicans.

A LETTER from General Grant to a gentleman in Washington says that he has never lost a dollar in speculations in his life; that the failure of ex-Collector Tom Murphy did not injure the ex-President in the least, and that he had no debts. He says that he only owns two places at Long Branch, and no property whatever in New York. In conclusion, General Grant says: "I never held a piece of property in my life, that I remember of, on which I owed anything. What I have—not much—is paid for. I have sold nothing to pay up my debts. My farming experience in Missouri, being so far away myself, was expensive, and I sold out and gave away my stock and rented the farm. That was several years ago. Had I gone out of office at the end of four years, when my salary was $25,000 a year, I would have been compelled to sell something, quite an amount, to have carried me out of Washington; but, with my income and increased salary, I came out at the end of eight years free from debt, and without having incurred any loss anywhere in speculation."

PRINCE BISMARCK seems to be feeling uncomfortable. The dissolution, which was to consolidate his power and to demolish the Socialists, has turned out a defeat. Annoyed and alarmed, he took to political prosecutions. Over 550 persons have been recently tried for treason. Some 521 of them have been sentenced to longer or shorter terms of imprisonment, and five of the number have since their condemnation committed suicide in prison. All the information tends to show that police rule is becoming more oppressive in Germany than it is in Russia. The Chancellor himself is at present at Gastein, in the Tyrol. He and his famous dog are protected there by a strong cordon of Austrian and German police.

REPRESENTATIVE BLACKBURN of Kentucky, speaks in the most bitter terms of the recent expressions of Secretary Sherman in regard to the Potter committee. Mr. Sherman made use of certain words to the effect that he would soon send to the penitentiary certain witnesses before the Potter Committee. Mr. Blackburn says he was glad "Sherman is waking up to a realization of the offense of subornation of perjury," and he says that "if a particle of truth has ever, during this investigation, emanated from John Sherman and his conferees I have yet to hear it."

DURING the past five years, no fewer than 693 boys have gone into the British training ships from the Greenwich Royal Hospital Naval School, where they got not only book learning and practice in seamanship, but a knowledge of tailoring, shoe making, carpentry and black-smithing. Such recruits should be of some real value—knowing not only how to escape idleness, but how to take care of themselves anywhere.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

EX-SHERIFF ELLIOTT has a walk-over in the Sixth Senatorial district, Philadelphia.

HON. J. L. STEINMETZ has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of Lancaster.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM WARD of Chester, has been renominated by the Republican Conference of Chester and Delaware.

THE Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional district have nominated General Charles J. Albright for Congress. The district gave Collins, Democrat, over 8,000 majority in 1876.

THE Philadelphia Republican Congressional and Legislative nominations will be made to-day, and the county officers to-morrow. The Democratic nominations will also be made this week.

THE Prohibitionists of Lackawanna held their County Convention at Scranton on Saturday and nominated a full county ticket, with the exception of Judge and District Attorney.

THE Democrats of Northampton have indorsed R. K. Bachman for Congress, and have nominated William Beidleman for Senator, and J. M. Hacket, Henry Shull, and A. W. Leech for Representative.

THE Greensburg *Argus* refuses to support Mr. Wise for Congress, and makes grave accusations against his personal character. The *Democrat* indorses his nomination. It is understood the Democratic papers in Fayette support him.

THE following Congressional nominations were made in Philadelphia by the Republicans yesterday: First district, Gen. H. N. Bingham; Second, Charles O'Neill; Third, John Shedden also nominated by the Nationals; Fourth, Wm. D. Kelley; Fifth, Alfred C. Harmer.

THE Carbon county Democratic Convention on Monday instructed for Major Klotz for Congress. Allen Craig is the Senatorial nominee, subject to the conferees of Monroe and Pike. The ticket is: Representative, Dr. J. G. Zern and Michael Candy; Associate Judge, Charles Mensing.

EX-SENATOR SIMON CAMERON, who passed through Washington on Tuesday night, on his way to White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, admitted that the Greenback element in Pennsylvania is strong enough to elect enough of their candidates to give them the balance of power in the Legislature.

NORTHAMPTON county is early in the field, in the election of delegates to the next Democratic State Convention. At the County Convention on Monday it was resolved that David Engleman be the Senatorial and R. E. James, H. B. Fisk and Amos Harris the Representative delegates to the next Democratic State Convention.

HARRISON MALTZBERGER proves his devotion to his Republican faith by accepting a nomination for Congress against Heister Clymer. The vote in Berks county for Congress in 1876 and for State Treasurer in 1877 was as follows:

Congress, 1876.		*State Treasurer, 1877.*	
Clymer, D.	15,239	Noyes, D.	10,579
Markley, R.	6,213	Hart, R.	4,455
Shearer, N.	1,780	Wright, N.	1,123

THE Republicans of Berks went through the idle formality of nominating a ticket on Saturday. The Convention sugared the Camerons in the annexed resolution:

We desire to bear testimony to the eminent public services of General Simon Cameron, who for many years served his State with devotion in the United States Senate, and ever proved true to the trusts confided to him, and in his withdrawal from an active political career he has the respect and good wishes of the Republicans of Berks county.

THE Senatorial nominations are now complete in the Twenty-seventh district, to fill the two years' vacancy made by the resignation of Senator Dill. The Republicans have nominated Dr. A. M. Smith of Snyder, and the Democratic nominee is Mr. S. P. Wolverton of Northumberland. The district is close politically, but the popularity of Dill, added to the strength of Wolverton, will pretty certainly make Wolverton the Senator. Union, Snyder and Northumberland compose the district. In 1876 Dill carried it by 400, and last year the vote stood: Democratic, 4,691, Republican, 4,578; Greenback, 820.

MAXWELL STEVENSON is the National candidate for Congress in the First Philadelphia district. He opened his canvass on Saturday night, arraigning the course of Secretary Sherman and condemning the Resumption law in unsparing terms, and in this connection said:

Secretary Sherman points with admiration to the fact that the greenback is at par with gold. He forgets to show the road by which the point was reached. Forsaken homes, broken households, scattered families! Ruin on the farm and in the village! Ruin on the frontier and along the seaboard! Whilst all business and industry were upon the rack of panic, we find the bondholder and stockholder in National banks increasing in wealth and a great part of the National debt held by the National banks.

CHAIRMAN DEWEES declines to accept the answer of Chairman Quay to his challenge to a joint debate between the candidates. He has writted another letter, in which he says: "If General Hoyt's 'engagements already made' induce you to decline the discussion in his behalf, it is still possible that you may present a representative man 'not so fully engaged,' or whose engagements it may be 'worth while' to interrupt for the sake of the discussion proposed." The suggestion of a meeting of the three candidates at Pottsville, Mr. Dewees adds, "will be considered when the proposition made in my letter of the 3d has been directly answered."

THERE was an immense Democratic meeting held at Lock Haven on Monday evening. Ex-Governor Curtin was on the ground with a large delegation from Centre county. Bands of music played, the streets were full and great enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. A. H. Dill was greeted with great warmth, and in a short and earnest speech exhaustively reviewed the address of Mr. Quay and made such telling points against the opposition as brought cheer upon cheer from his hearers. Ex Governor Curtin spoke next. As his tall and commanding form arose upon the platform he was greeted with deafening applause. He declared himself heart and soul for Andrew H. Dill for Governor. He knew him to be honest, able and fearless—a leader who had always dared to stand up for the right, and who, as Governor of Pennsylvania, would put the cormorants to flight and bring back to Pennsylvania honest and economical government. His speech was a grand success. Senator Wallace spoke next. The material features of his speech are elsewhere reproduced in THE POST.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JANAUSCHEK is going to North Carolina.

AFTER a month Senator Blaine will again go West.

LONGFELLOW pays a tax of $2,230 on property in Cambridge.

PHILADELPHIA newspapers discuss "the decay of Quakerism."

FIFTY New England families arrived in Quebec in one day of last week.

MRS. AITKIN, sister of Thomas Carlisle, is the wife of a house carpenter.

HERBERT SPENCER is well enough to arrange materials for his autobiography.

A SON of one of the late Siamese twins is a student at Chapel Hill Institute, N. C.

THE Universalist ministers have agreed to recommend entire abstinence from the use of tobacco.

"FRITZ" EMMETT made $10,000 clear by his summer tour. He is now playing in New York and Brooklyn.

REUBEN DAVIS, a brother of Jeff. Davis, has been nominated for Congress by the Greenback men in the First Congressional district of Mississippi.

SOMEBODY has remarked that there are seventy-seven muscles in the human head, and some people have seventy-six of these muscles in their chins.

O'CONNELL was as bitter on Peel as upon Disraeli. Alluding to Sir Cobert's blandness, he said that the right honorable baronet's smile was like the silver plate on a coffin.

THE English officers at Newport returned the courtesies shown them by a ball on board the Bellerophon on Saturday evening. The scene was exceedingly brilliant.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL will deliver the address at the Malone (New York) Fair the latter part of this month. He will also lecture in that place on "Some Mistakes of Moses."

A LETTER from General Sherman has been received at Washington. He was at the time of writing at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and would leave shortly for the Navajo Indian Reservation.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, the British commander now in charge of the island of Cyprus, is first cousin of Mrs. Wakeman, the wife of a physician at Redding, Conn., and corresponds regularly with the family

BOUTWELL, also, is among the political prophets. He predicts that Butler will be beaten in Massachusetts by at least 25,000 votes, and that when Hayes goes out of the White House, Grant will go in.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is sixty-nine years old. He bears the scars of eleven wounds. He is a great walker, and it is expected that he will make his mark mainly in the committee rooms of Congress.

BUCKS Co., in this State, estimated that its court-house would cost $100,000. It was completed for $90,000. The chaps who were after the $10,000 didn't get it, though this is the only instance ever known.

KEARNEY will hardly visit New Jersey again. The head of the morocco manufacturing firm to whom he referred in his Union square speech has resolved to sue him for libel and give him a taste of Jersey justice.

MR. ROBERT BONNER, though persistently urged, has written a card in which he positively refuses to sacrifice himself upon the altar of the New york Mayoralty. His reasons are of "a strictly personal character."

CARDINAL MANNING says that Mohammedans and Hindoos are water drinkers, and that their only way of intoxication is from opium. Intoxication by distilled spirits, says the Cardinal, is peculiarly a Christian vice.

MISS MARY ANDERSON'S Julia, in the "Hunchback," in New York, has secured excellent houses, and the management announce the play until further notice. She will shortly appear at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH COOK, who has recently finished building himself a beautiful home at Ticonderoga, earns between $25,000 and $30,000 a year by his lecturing. His father thinks the $15,000 which Joseph's education cost a good investment.

A CHICAGO hosier claims great skill in adapting his wares to his customers. For thin legs he recommends ringed stockings, for plump ones stripes, and for thick ankles combined with lean calves he advises rings above and stripes below.

LORD DUFFERIN answered the expressions of hope on the part of the Ontario delegates that he would at some future time again visit Canada by saying that, since many of his children were Canadians, he would probably revisit the land of their birth.

DISCUSSING the subject of how to properly hold a baby, the editor of the Americus (Georgia) *Republican* says that if it is a female baby about 17 years of age, as far as he is concerned, he is willing to hold it till doomsday, especially if the thing has brown eyes.

THE Roman Catholic Episcopate counts 1,127 prelates, 30 of them of Leo XIII.'s creation, 1,020 of Pius IX.'s, and 77 of Gregory XVI.'s. Two hundred and fifty-two of these—9 cardinals, 2 patriarchs, 47 archbishops, 149 bishops—belong to the various orders; of these only 10 are Jesuits.

LUCRETIA MOTT, at the age of 85, weighs less than eighty pounds, but enjoys better health during the last two years than for the previous ten. She sets off every Wednesday alone, from her home near Shoemakertown, and comes to the city to attend the Race Street Friends' Meeting.

RUSSIAN journalists are making a loud outcry against administrative corruption, which has been flagrant and open. During the war one Russian contractor made about $6,000,000 by sending uneatable food to the troops. Of the 200,000 men who perished in the war it is estimated that one-half might have been saved by humane treatment by contractors.

MESSRS. JARRETT & PALMER have made a great hit with their "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in England. The great attraction is, of course, the colored troupe. The Manchester *Guardian* goes into raptures over the "band of negro field hands, fresh from the cotton plantations, most of whom were born slaves, and who bring to the illustration of the various scenes in which they appear the force of personal experience as well as a native unconsciousness which even such histrionic training as they have received has not succeeded in obliterating."

RADICAL CONVENTIONS.

The Farce of Filling up the Republican Ticket in Allegheny County—McCandless Bolts.

Four different sets of delegates on Tuesday performed the farce of filling up the Republican ticket in Allegheny county. When Mr. R. W. Mackey came to Pittsburgh some weeks ago he fixed it that Russell Errett should receive the Congressional nomination in the Twenty second district; Ralph J. Richardson the nomination for Recorder, and Arch H. Rowand the nomination for Clerk of Courts. Col. Thos. M. Bayne was already sure of the nomination in the Twenty-third Congressional district and there was, therefore, no occasion for Mr. Mackey to meddle in that affair. On Tuesday over half a thousand men, representatives of the great party of moral ideas, met in four different Conventions, and went through the formality of making the nominations. Most of them did it innocently, for they did not believe Mr. Mackey had fixed it. It was necessary in order to deceive Republican voters that most of the Republican ward statesmen should be gulled, and they were accordingly gulled. Most of them believed that the primaries of Saturday evening were to decide the contests between disaffected candidates, and in order to more fully convince the dear people that the people were to settle the question, the sham contest between Richardson and Graham was allowed to take on some of the bitterness manifested very early in the canvass when there really was a contest between those two aspirants. The sham convention was proven a sham however by Mr. Christy—Graham's right hand man—withdrawing Graham when he was nearly two to one ahead of Richardson. Lots of sham in one Convention was all that was needed, and none was displayed in that held to nominate a candidate for Clerk of Courts.

M'CANDLESS BOLTS.

HIS LETTER TO FETTERMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following letter has been sent to the Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee by our dearly beloved Guy:

Hon. C. S. Fetterman, Chairman Republican County Executive Committee:

SIR—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican County Executive Committee, I determined once more to submit my claims to the voters of the party at their primaries on Saturday last, in the hope that I might be afforded a fair opportunity for a square and open contest with my opponent. I had already received a nomination at the hands of a Republican Convention, composed of delegates regularly elected at the primaries of the party held last May, and which were ordered by the last County Committee, but in the interests of harmony I once more entered the contest for a second nomination.

At the time I made this decision two of my friends, General James S. Negley and William B. Hays, Esq., held a conference with the representatives of my opponent and desired of them a written pledge that if the decision of the primaries should be in my favor Mr. Errett would abide by it. They declined to give me this pledge.

The next indication of foul play that I perceived was the resolution passed by the County Committee permitting all delegates whose credentials were signed by the election boards a voice in the organization of the convention and excluding all others. This was unprecedented and calculated to give that candidate the control who was not above the disreputable business of buying up election boards. Within twenty-four hours from the passage of that resolution, I was approached, as were also some of my friends, by officers of election boards in several districts who offered to sell credentials to my delegates if I would pay a certain number of dollars therefor.

The next element of unfairness was the forcing of all the Government employes connected with the Postoffice, the Custom House and the Revenue office, some of whom were my personal friends, to work against me, without regard to their own wishes in the matter, this being in direct defiance of the well known civil service order of President Hayes. All the machineers of the Government patronage was used against me. The influence of the Delinquent Tax Collector's office was also thrown against me. In fact no man holding a public office, no matter how petty it was, was permitted to work for me, unless he wished to incur the danger of losing his position, except such as held their offices independent of any power in the hands of the Government officials and the politicians backing Mr. Errett.

Still I was not unwilling to trust my case in the hands of the voters of the party, and had I been accorded a fair contest at Saturday's primaries I would yet have been willing to abide by the decision of the coming Convention. But the primaries were conducted in direct defiance of party usage and in such a way as to indicate only too clearly that corrupt means had been used inside the polls to prevent a fair count of the votes. In several precincts the boards announced that they would not receive any votes for my delegates. At some of the precincts the polls were closed at five o'clock and others at half-past five, in defiance of the order of the County Committee that they should be kept open until seven o'clock. In several precincts credentials were made out and handed to Mr. Errett's delegates before the polls were opened, and in other cases they were given out an hour or two before the polls closed. At one precinct a friend of Mr. Errett, a member of your Committee, offered the Board thirty dollars to sign credentials for Mr. Errett's delegate, although my own had been elected by a very large majority.

In view of all these facts set forth above and at the urgent request of many friends, I have come to the conclusion to refuse to submit my claims to a convention composed of delegates who in a great many cases were not elected, but who, in accordance with the decision of the Republican County Committee, are to be allowed to control the organization of the Convention while the gentlemen who are entitled to their seats will be excluded.

I stand now where I stood before, the candidate of the Republican party for Congress, nominated according to party usage by a convention elected at the regular primaries of the party in last May. No corrupt means were employed in its election or its organization. I placed my case in the hands of the voters of the party and they decided in my favor without any intimidation or bribery being used. I prefer such a nomination to one given by a convention whose delegates are not the choice of the people, but of a set of corrupt politicians who have neglected no means, no matter how disreputable, to secure their credentials. Yours, respectfully,

J. GUY MCCANDLESS,
Republican Nominee for Congress, Twenty-second District.

THE Greenback-Labor party of Lackawanna county held a Convention at Scranton on Monday, and completely ignored the Greenback delegates who sought admission. The party nominated a full county ticket, regardless of Gov. Hartranft's recent appointments, and selected A. W. Connolly as its candidate for Judge, on the first ballot, by a large majority over Judge Bentley, the well known Greenbacker. The result is a feud between the Greenback and Labor factions, which threaten disruption to the new party in its very stronghold.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

Speech of Senator Wallace at Lock Haven, on Monday Last.

Republican Responsibility for Ruinous Financial Policies.

Substitution of Treasury Notes for National Bank Issues.

Senator Wallace was the orator at a Democratic meeting at Lock Haven, Clinton county, on Monday evening. His speech was mainly devoted to the financial issue, and is a telling and concise argument. He analyzed the attitude of the three parties in Pennsylvania on this question, but first showed that it is at the door of the Republican party all responsibility lies for the distress of the people, brought on by a vicious financial policy. Said the Senator:

Whose men and whose measures—whose policy and whose practices have controlled and moulded government and law during the last ten years? The Democracy have never had an hour in that time in which their power could either make or unmake law or governmental policy. The wrongs lie at the doors of Republican legislators and Republican officials; the distress and penury flow from their policy and their legislation. The new organization is the outcrop of dissatisfaction with Republican men and measures; its life is to be measured by the extent of the disintegration of the Republican party and its unhealthy drift toward the loosening of National obligations by the measure of the unjust demands of the money power through that party upon an honest but overburthened people. The Democracy has none of the responsibility, and Democrats who now desert the standard of their faith weaken the only power that can redress these wrongs, and aid in maintaining the control of the law making power in Republican hands. Why shall Democrats abandon their ranks at the very hour in which Federal power is within their grasp? We can spare those who seek to foist themselves to place by the aid of dissatisfied Republicans and the desertion of their ancient faith, for if we preserve our wondrous discipline and our ardent devotion to our cause, we will coerce victory without them.

REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR RUINOUS POLICIES.

The Republican party is for the Wall street policy of forced contraction so vigorously engineered by Mr. Sherman. It favors the retirement of the United States legal tender notes by their payment in coin at the earliest practicable moment. It is against the repeal of the resumption statute of 1875. It is for the perpetuation of the National bank monopoly with all its centralizing power, and for the increase of the interest bearing debt of the nation to give to them the entire control of paper currency. We have the right to charge this, for their State platforms of 1877 and 1878 being silent, they stand upon that plank of their National platform of 1876, which declares:

In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and National credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

This was the act of March 18, 1869, and was called the act "to strengthen the public credit." By the letter of the law under which the 5-20 bonds were issued, they were payable in greenbacks. This act was designed to enhance their value by making them payable in coin. When the bill came up in the House debate was cut off, and it was passed under the gag-law of "the previous question." The vote in the House was:

For the bill—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 98.
Against the bill—Democrats, 34; Republicans 12.

In the Senate the vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 42.
Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 7.

On the bill for the resumption of specie payments, passed in January, 1875, the vote in the Senate stood:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 32.
Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 1.

In the House the vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 136.
Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 24.

On the 23d of November, 1877, a bill to repeal the Resumption law passed the House. The vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 104; Republicans, 28.
Against the bill—Democrats, 29; Republicans, 92.

The bill was killed in the Senate by the votes of Republicans.

THE PITTSBURGH PLATORM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

* * * The platform of the Democracy adopted at Pittsburgh gives no uncertain sound upon the financial question. Its language is:

That further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just bases for paper circulation.

A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people, through National banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but, in changing the system uniformity of notes, security to the note holder, and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for.

Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to paper currency.

Here are three distinct propositions.

First—Legal tender notes should remain in existence and be received for customs duties.

Second—A paper currency should have coin and coin notes as a basis.

Third—The National bank law needs amendment, and Treasury notes should be substituted for National bank notes.

GREENBACKS EQUAL TO COIN IS THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

Since the adoption of this platform Congress has enacted a law preventing further retirement of the legal tenders. The policy of the Treasury under Mr. Sherman was so radical that between November 1st, 1877, and June 1st, when the bill became a law, $7,800,000 legal tenders were cancelled and it was said that $3,000,000 were in readiness to destroy at the date of the passage of this bill. The policy of the Republicans has been to substitute interest bearing obligations for United States notes. Mr. Sherman acts daily now upon this policy, and in four months has increased the principal of interest bearing debt nearly seventy-four millions. The policy of the Democracy declared and acted upon was to keep them in circulation and make them the equal of coin. They were the creatures of the necessities of the war; they added largely to the total of our indebtedness by the advanced prices they compelled us to pay for commodities used by our armies. They were part of the machinery that fastened the debt upon the people and the necessity that created them lasts until the debt of which they are part shall be paid. They aid in relieving the burdens of the people. They save them from the payment of interest upon an equal amount of bonded debt. The volume the war gave us is justified by supreme law. They are the equal of the coin now, save for the refusal to honor them at the Custom House. We have stopped their contraction, now we propose to make them honored in the seat of Customs. Necessity gave us the legal tender note; necessity gave us a debt from which we are learning terrible lessons; necessity impels us to pay this debt; necessity calls for the aid of the legal tender note in the volume authorized to help us to pay the debt. The need is that of the people. The debt is that of the people. These legal tender notes at par with coin are for ease of the burdens of the people to run parallel with the debt of which they are part and only when the last bond is paid ought the last legal-tender note be cancelled. Help us to initiate and to perpetuate this policy. New burdens to the people bring new duties to those who rule. Constitutional obligations are the only limits to our advance in this direction.

DEFECTS OF NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

We propose no violent change in the National banking system, but a change must come. Its tendency is vicious, and only vicious. The Democracy declare that the capital invested should be protected, and the security of the note holder and the uniformity of the note preserved. Whatever change comes, these are to be essential parts of the new system. Whatever of good is in the system should be preserved and the evil eliminated. We propose no return to State banks. Until our debt is paid our path lies in a different direction. Every agency that can be, with safety to the people and justice to the capital invested, should be, utilized to aid in its payment and reduce the enormous weight of its pressure. This system of National banks can be and should be thus utilized. "A close connection of the Federal government with the business interests of the people through National banks, tends to monopoly and centralization." When the Federal officials pipe, the national banks must dance. Their tendency to concentrate at the Treasury all control of the banks and their business is so unmistakable that the banks themselves complain of it.

GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

We oppose National bank notes as a currency, and propose to substitute Treasury notes for them. This, too, is in the interest of the people and to save them the interest paid to the National banks upon the bonds deposited for their circulation. It can be done without injury to the people, the banks or their customers, and also preserve the uniformity of the note and the security of the note holder, whilst we violate no constitutional principle and obtain a currency of intrinsic value, which will possess the full confidence of the people. We cover this thought in these words of the platform:

Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to a paper currency.

Treasury notes, greenbacks, bills of credit—call them what you will—anything but legal-tender in payment of private debts. A Treasury note may be made a promise by the Government to recive its amount in payment of every form of debt it is creditor for, a promise that every agency that it possesses or controls shall promptly honor and receive it, a promise that it will pay it when the bond for which it is issued shall be due, receivable at the Treasury, the custom houses, money depositaries and National banks, good to pay debts to the Government and to the National banks as well as between such banks, but not a lawful tender between individuals or for private debts. Such a greenback, such a Treasury note in the room of National bank notes, issued in exchange for a low rate bond at par value (the interest being suspended thereon), to the National banks, is the best form in which we can give the credit of the Government to a paper currency. Such a Treasury note is a Democratic idea. It originated with Madison, in 1813, and they were again authorized under him in 1814 and 1815. They were issued under Van Buren in 1837 and 1838, and Tyler followed their lead in 1842 and 1843. They were the creatures of the necessities of the Government, and issued in ease of the burdens of the people. The epochs of 1837 and 1841 produced similar necessities to those we have now.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL BANK TAXES.

Under the present system the Federal Government is the guarantor of the paper of the National banks, and pays the interest upon their bonds for the privilege of being such. Of this the people complain. It then taxes the banks upon circulation, deposits and capital to retake a large proportion of the interest thus paid.

The taxes thus imposed and paid by the banks have a double effect. The people pay them through the rates of interest charged by the banks, and the price of money is enhanced by the same cause. The whole amount of interest paid to the National banks upon their bonds held for circulation during the last fiscal year was $17,597,994, and the aggregate amount of taxation collected from them was $6,998,926, leaving a balance of $10,599,068 paid to them in the last year for the privilege of indorsing their paper. Why shall this continue? Stop taxation of the National Banks, stop payment of interest to them upon their bonds deposited for circulation, issue to them in lieu thereof a four per cent. bond running from five to fifty years, retire the National bank notes and close your redemption agency at Washington. Then permit your National banks for the present to deposit their four per cent. bonds and receive in room thereof their par value in the Treasury notes I have described, the interest upon the bond to be suspended whilst the notes are outstanding, and the semi-annual installments maturing to be covered into the Treasury as payment for the franchise of banking and for the the notes issued. Such a system may require the enactment of statutes providing for a series of bonds for use in the mode suggested, but if it will save to the people seventeen millions of interest annually and tend to the reduction of the rate of interest upon money in the rural districts, now so utterly prostrated by reason of the high rates thereof, it is worth that trouble.

Would it be wrong to utilize the credit of the Government to the extent of the capital of the National banks? Nay, is it not our duty to do so if that credit and the needs of the Government will equalize these notes with those of the banks as a circulating medium? Is it unjust to any one to save the interest upon these bonds? Is not our own paper to an amount equal to the National bank issue, or even ten per cent. more, as desirable to the people as that which we now guarantee? Will we not have uniformity of note; security of the note-holder; protection of the capital invested by the banks; ease of convertibility, and absolute confidence by the people? The National banks are the creatures of the Federal Government, and cannot object to such a change. They are to be treated with justice, but our first duty is to the whole people.

Two Noted Grave Robbers.

Our readers will remember the account given in these columns of the robbing of the grave of the Hon. Scott Harrison, in Ohio, last May, the body being found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College. Public indignation justly brands any man as a scoundrel who will rob the grave of the dead. But there are two noted grave robbers in the country, so far from being the subjects of the people's wrath, are universally lauded for their virtues. The reason is plain. While the former class steal the dead bodies of our loved ones to submit them to the dissecting knife, these only rob the graves to restore the living victims to our hearts and homes. Their names—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets—are household words the world over. The Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption, in its early stages, and all bronchial, throat and lung affections; Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the most valuable laxative and cathartic.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel,

formerly Hare's, is second to none. Frank McCoy & Bro., proprietors. Nos. 131 and 133 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue.

POOR BLAINE!

Maine's Noble Day's Work.

The Victory Greater Than First Reported.

Ladd, Democrat, Elected to Congress.

Blaine's "Little Bub" Hale Probably Defeated.

Anti-Republicans Have a Majority on Joint Ballot.

Ladd's Majority 2,500 and Hale's Defeat Almost Certain.

CONNOR BADLY DEFEATED FOR GOVERNOR.

AUGUSTA, September 10.—Returns for Governor from 284 cities and towns received at the *Journal* office show in these towns a total vote of 102,868, giving Connor, 47,278; Garcelon, 22,754, and Smith 32,836. The same towns last year gave Connor, 44,998; Williams, 32,673; Munson, 4,932.

The vote in the First Congressional district is as follows: Reed, Rep., 13,737; Anderson, Dem., 9,436; Gove, Greenback, 6,546.

REPUBLICANS LOSE THE HOUSE.

PORTLAND, September 10.—Representatives heard from stand as follows: 64 Republicans, 20 Democrats, 45 Greenbackers, and 22 to hear from. The majority of the points not known are quite sure to be Democratic and Greenback so that the House will have an opposition majority of not less than

GARCELON PROBABLY NEXT GOVERNOR.

The House will probably send up Garcelon and Smith to the Senate, which, standing 20 to 11, will likely choose Garcelon (Democrat) as Governor. As now heard from, the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot, which elects State officials, but there are 22 districts to hear from.

STATUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Three Republican Congressmen are reelected: Reed, in the First district, by 4,300 plurality; Frye, in the Second district, by 3,000; Lindsey, in the Third district, by 3,000. Ladd (Democratic-Greenback) is elected over Powers by 2,500 in the Fourth district. The Fifth district is still doubtful. Waldo county gives 1,800 plurality for Murch, while Washington as far as heard from gives 1,100 plurality for Hale. Hancock gives 700, and Knox 250, making Hale 250 ahead. The result depends on towns in Washington, not heard from, which will go against Hale, but as Washington town are going Democratic rather than Greenback so far as received they may save Hale by going for Hale by going for Martin.

PORTLAND, September 11.—The House stands now 65 Republicans, and 2 Democrats supporting Republicans, 21 Democrats and 58 Greenbackers. Five are not reported of which two are known to be Greenbackers. This makes 67 Republicans to 81 opposition. Some hard money Democrats may affiliate with Republicans. A charge of fraud in Ward Four leaves a chance to change four votes to Republicans which would give Republicans a majority on joint ballot and permit them to elect State officers providing the two Republican Democrats acted with Republicans.

HALE'S DEFEAT CONCEDED BY REPUBLICANS.

ELLSWORTH, September 11.—The Republicans concede the election of Murch, Greenback, in the Fifth Congressional district, by 600 plurality.

THE HOUSE STILL ANTI-REPUBLICAN.

PORTLAND, September 11.—The House now stands 68 Republicans, 21 Democrats, 48 Greenbacks, and 14 to hear from. Fraud is alleged in the Fourth ward, Portland, which changes four Democratic Representatives to Republicans, and that may change the Legislature.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

An Unprecedented Disaster in North Wales.

280 Miners Fall Victims to the Flames or Suffocation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT A COLLIERY.

LONDON, September 11.—A frightful colliery explosion occurred to-day at Abercarne, near Newport, Monmouthshire. There were 371 men in the pit, of whom 80 have been rescued. The pit is on fire.

Ten more miners, badly burned, have been rescued. The body of one boy was recovered. The fate of the remainder may be judged from the fact that the explorers found fourteen horses dead only a few yards from the foot of the shaft. The air in the mine is very impure.

The loss of life by the colliery disaster is unprecedented in South Wales. The number of the dead is estimated at 280. Two of the rescued died from their burns. The others are in a precarious condition. There is not the slightest hope of rescuing any more alive, as the workings are very intricate and extead over three miles. So far only about seven corpses have been recovered. The explosion occurred soon after noon. Those on the bank knew it by the rumbling noise and the ascent of a dense volume of smoke. All the people in the district rushed to the pit mouth in consternation. Scenes of distress are indescribable. According to the latest advices, the pit is still burning and the managers are discussing the propriety of flooding it, as it seems certain all the men are either burned to death or suffocated. Flooding will probably be briefly delayed until the last hope is abandoned.

TURKEY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MEHEMET ALI'S DEATH.

LONDON, September 11.—Later advices from Constantinople give further details of the circumstances attending the death of Mehemet Ali Pasha.

It seems that at Gusinje, Plava and Kolasin, even before the arrival of Mehemet Ali, complete anarchy had gained the upper hand, and upon his arrival in Jokovo he found the greatest excitement prevailing among the inhabitants. He was violently upbraided with having come to Albania to hand over the land to the Servians. Agitation went on increasing, finding vent, especially in vehement abuse of Abdullah Pasha, Mehemet Ali's Adjutant. The house selected by Mehemet Ali for his lodging was fired by the Albanians of Jokovo and Ipek. Then the fight began between the incendiaries and Mehemet Ali's escort, in which 20 men of the latter fell. Towards evening, through the intervention of some Ulemas, the conflict was appeased, the insurgents promising to observe a peaceful attitude.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, however, in Jakovo, where Mehemet Ali still remained, the struggle broke out afresh, resulting in the death of Abdullah Pasha with several officers of the escort, and the house in which they took refuge was fired. Mehemet Ali succeeded in escaping from the burning building and in concealing himself in a shed close by, but his hiding place was soon discovered, and he was mercilessly put to death.

AUSTRIA.

ALBANIA PROBABLY TO BE OCCUPIED.

LONDON, September 11.—There is much talk of Servia and Montenegro co-operating with Austria. It is thought possible at Vienna that anarchy in Albania may compel them to occupy that province also. There are 36 000 insurgents with 40 cannon in old Bosnia. They have an advance guard of 6,000 strong between Grocanyea and Honkarenovac. They have fortified Belina, Zewornik, Tuzla and Tolmy. After the defeat of the Austrians at Bihics, the insurgents invaded Austrian territory at Teskovatz, but were driven back.

The Albanian league is said to number 45,000 well armed and equipped men, determined to resist the occupation of their territory by any Christian power.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RUSSIA has advised Servia not to disarm and promises to continue her subsidies.

THE Paris *Temps* says an agreement as to *modus vivendi* has been arrived at between Germany and the Vatican.

ITALY has fully satisfied France that the rumors that she desires to annex any part of the African coast are unfounded.

A CORRESPONDENT understands it is improbable that other Governments will take any steps in favor of Greece without co-operation, which England seems indisposed to give.

HERR TOERKENBECK has been re-elected President of the German Reichstag, and Baron Von Stauffenberg, National Liberal, and Prince Hohenlohe, adherent of Bismarck, Vice Presidents.

TURKISH troops and Albanians in the neighborhood of Metrovitza and Novi Bazar are rapidly sending reinforcements, which are said to include a large force of artillery, to operate against Dan Szapary.

ALL the soldiers in Greece on furlough, numbering over 2,500, are ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. The Government announces the measure merely precautionary, but semi-official journals say it is necessitated by important reasons.

POLITICAL.

Ben Butler Secures the Greenback Nomination for Governor.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists Also Nominate a Ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS.

BOSTON, September 11.—The Greenback State Convention met to-day, and after effecting a permanent organization, nominated General Butler as a candidate for Governor.

The matter of placing candidates in the field for other State offices was referred to Greenback clubs.

The committee to wait upon General Butler to notify him of his nomination, reported he was engaged in the Supreme Court and could not attend the Convention but would make a reply at an early date.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 11.—The Prohibitionists met to day, and after effecting an organization selected the following ticket: Governor, Rev. Dr. Miner; Lieutenant Governor, George P. Ewing; Secretary of State, D. B. Gurney; Auditor, F. J. Young; Treasurer, David N. Skillings; Attorney General, O. T. Gray.

WRIGHT NOMINATED.

CHATTANOOGA, September 11.—Dr. E. M. Wright of this city has been nominated for Governor by the Republican State Central Committee. Ethridge, nominated by the Convention, declined.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., September 11.—H. B. Smith, Greenback nominee in the Second Congressional district, has been indorsed by the Democrats.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional district nominated Cortlandt Barker.

WEST LEBANON, N. H., September 11.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional district nominated E. W. Farr.

ST. PAUL, September 11.—The eleventh Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth Wisconsin district, at Grand Rapids, to-day, nominated A. D. Barrows. He was last speaker of the Assembly, elected by a fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers.

LOUISVILLE, September 11.—Judge Milton H. Durham was defeated to-day in the Convention to choose a Democratic Congressional nominee in the Eighth Kentucky Congressional District by Phil Thompson, who was elected by the fraction of a vote. The fight was very bitter, and over two hundred ballots were cast.

GIPSY QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

Gathering of the Clans at Dayton.

DAYTON, September 11.—The various Gypsy clans throughout the country are assembling in large numbers here, to attend the funeral of the late Queen Matilda Stanley, next Sunday, at Woodlawn Cemetery. It is not a year since the dashing cavalcade and glitter of colors in costumes and vehicles,—the Stanley retinue, started down Main street, Dayton, into the South—little after election day—the good King Levi to return bereaved of his companion, bearing her body home in January last from Vicksburg. Within the casket—the best that Vicksburg afforded—was placed the well worn Bible of Queen Mittilda, companion of many years, between Texas and Montgomeryshire, Ohio, and her native Somersetshire, England. The clans have begun their solemn journey to the funeral. The exercises promise to be very interesting.

CHINAMEN are teaching natives of the Pacific islands to indulge in opium smoking.

PENDLETON AT COLUMBUS.

The Greenback Champion Finds the Rag Baby Everywhere Honored.

He Demands Substitution of Greenbacks for National Bank Notes.

The Evil Results of Sherman's Hoarding and Contraction.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBUS, O., September 10.—Hon. George H. Pendleton made his first speech this campaign to the Democracy of Columbus, at a largely attended meeting this evening, held in the State House Square. Pendleton is in splendid trim for the work of the campaign, and speaks with unusual force and vigor. He is announced for a dozen speeches, and will be actively engaged until the second Tuesday of October. Gen. A. V. Rice and Hon. George L. Converse, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, also addressed the meeting this evening.

MR. PENDLETON'S OPENING.

At the outset of his speech to-night, Mr. Pendleton noted the admitted signs of decay in the Republican party, and that the vitalizing cause of its existence has either ceased or been lost sight of. We shall soon see a new face and hear a new name, and have brought into prominence a new question; but at the bottom, he said, we shall find the motley crew whose only principle is opposition to Democracy; whose only cohering power is love of office for the sake of office. "The Democratic party," he continued "has always stood firm for the people against the classes, for the individual against the masses, for the powers reserved against the powers granted, and therefore it will exist in all governments as long as the aspiration for the amelioration of man's condition exists in the human heart; it will exist in our Government as long as the aspiration for consitutional liberty and constational union are the tests of American patriotism."

THE RAG BABY HONORED.

After noting the able and eloquent champions of the two parties, who were on the stump in Ohio, declaring that no political debate had been opened with greater power, in the history of popular oratory, Mr. Pendleton at once plunged into the discussion of the currency question. In explaining the different forms of paper money he came to the greenback, and said:

The third class is our greenback paper money. It has actual value. It is received chiefly to pay. Its value is measured not by the labor necessary to make it, but by the capacity and limit on which the law gives it. It does pay taxes; it does pay debts; it does purchase every necessary, and sometimes and oftentimes the luxuries of life readily from hand to hand, as a value so uniform that no man loses by it; it performs that highest and chief function of all money, it effects exchanges of property. It is a money, it effects exchanges of property. It is a money that whatever men may have thought of its constitutionality or original expediency, the wisest of its opponents see no present means of disloging as it without a shock of disaster. Secretary Sherman finds it an essential part, even the best part of our currency. Another proclaims it the idol of his affections, and every Republican orator in Ohio exhausts his vocabulary in its praise. The rag-baby has become an honored and honorable child of the household.

A HYBRID CURRENCY.

But alongside of this paper currency, so good, so valuable, so worshipped by our Republican friends, is the National Bank currency. It is a hybrid between the old bank currency and the greenbacks. The notes are ultimately secured by United States bonds in the proportion of 100 per cent. of bonds to 90 per cent. of notes. I freely admit that the security of the note holder is better protected, and the circulation of the notes at uniform value all over the country, is better effected than under any former system. This currency is not legal tender. Its value depends primarily on the capacity of the bank to redeem its notes in legal tenders, and the bank is never required to have more than 25 per cent. on hand. It is issued by two thousand National Banks, under the supervision of one officer appointed by the Administration in being, holding in his hands the final end of the system controlling directly five hundred millions, and indirectly billions of capital, and touching the pecuniary interests of hundreds of thousands of the people. The affiliation is close, and the combination is powerful. The chord of a common interest unites them, and the shock is uniform and electrical.

SUBSTITUTE GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

He next showed that the cost to the public of this National bank currency was thirteen millions of dollars a year, and continued:

The Democratic party says: "Withdraw this bank circulation, issue United States notes in their stead. Do it gradually so as to produce no shock; do it carefully, so as to sacrifice no interests or rights. Buy up with these United States bonds at their market value and cancel them, and save to the people annually the interest. This produces no shock, works no injustice, provides a better currency, produces no inflation, lessens the taxes of the people, and gives them the money benefit of the credit of their Government, which, after all, is the only support of the bank currency."

The argument is cogent—why should it not prevail? It is admitted that we must have, and that it is a great positive benefit that we should have, $347,000,000 of United States notes outstanding. Why not have all our paper money of the same kind, especially if it is more economical for the people? Will it be less valuable, less free of circulation? Will it be more onerous to the Government? Will it be more fruitful of private disaster, or of public demoralization, or of unsound political influence? Nobody pretends it. Again, I ask, why should it not prevail?

Mr. Sherman, as if in answer says: "Why stop at $322 000,000—why not issue enough notes to pay the whole public debt, and save all the interest?"

Stop! Stop! Mr. Sherman! You are playing with edged tools; that argument may be pressed so vigorously by suffering industry and starving men, that you will not make it the subject of flippant joke. For the present, we hold you to the position. We do not intend to let you escape on any feigned issue—we do not intend to let you alarm sensitive souls by any false cry of inflation or repudiation. The proposition is to substitute greenbacks for bank notes without increasing the currency, or sacrificing rights.

Time enough for all other questions afterward. Are you in favor of it? If this is your only answer, it is both evasive and weak.

Mr. Sherman says, and Mr. Garfield enforces the objection, that Congress can not be trusted to regulate the volume of currency. Why not? Congress declares war, makes peace, levies taxes, arranges tariff duties, borrows money, regulates commerce, affixes the death penalties; and yet cannot be trusted to regulate the volume of currency lest it may yield to a popular demand. It may not be the very best depository of the power, but with what grace does such an objection come from those who claim, with Mr. Sherman, that he has and should have the power to regulate the volume of greenbacks according as he thinks the necessities of the Resumption scheme demand.

THE OBJECTIONS TO GREENBACK CURRENCY.

Mr. Pendleton then considered with great clearness and power the various objections to the substitution of greenbacks, especially the claim that the Government is pledged not to issue more than $400,000,000 of greenbacks. This he denied, and proved conclusively no such pledge was within the power of Congress. One Congress, he argued, cannot sell, bargain away, limit or impair the power of another Congress. He then took up the question of the constitutionality of the greenback issues, and quoted at length from judicial decisions on the point, showing beyond controversy that there is not one word in the opinion of the Supreme Court in the legal tender cases to sustain the statement so often made that the Court has decided that War Greenbacks are constitutional and Peace Greenbacks unconstitutional.

SHERMAN'S GRINDING CONTRACTION.

Mr. Pendleton next took up Sherman's management of the finances, making it plain he has hoarded $123,000,000 in coin, while the outstanding bonds which purchased it are bearing five and four and a half per cent interest. He also showed that since 1874 there has been a steady contraction of more than two millions a month in greenbacks, or a total of $47,000,000 in four years. He elaborated these points at length, claiming the Republican party is still pursuing the policy of contraction. He said:

It is true that the law of last winter forbade the reduction of the volume of greenbacks below the amount then outstanding, about $347,000,000. But the Secretary has stated officially, publicly, that he has and will exercise the power to hoard, to withhold from circulation, to keep idle in the Treasury—but not to cancel—the greenbacks required by this law to be outstanding.

The law forbids their reduction; forbids their cancellation; says Secretary Sherman, I will obey the law, I will neither reduce nor cancel, I will only pack them away uncanceled, unused, and call them part of the currency.

For you and for me, plain, common-sense, honest going people, what difference is there practically between destroying the currency and hiding it away, so that it is not used?

Examine this policy for one moment. I do not go into the far past. I tread on no doubtful ground; confine myself to the limit of six years.

The demonetization of silver; the Resumption Act; the contraction of one hundred millions of paper money; the hoarding of one hundred and twenty millions of the declaration of the Secretary that the bonds are payable not in coin but in gold.

Is it not true that this policy has increased—must necessarily increase!—the value of money and of securities that partake of the enhancement of money, and decreased the value of all other property, and especially of capital designed for productive use, and requiring the employment of labor; and does it not follow, "as night the day," that this represses industry and compels idleness?

Look around you, on every side failures, bankruptcies, manufactories closed, or working half-time and half-pay, men thrown out of employment and families suffering.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUD.

Mr. Pendleton made a brief reference to the Southern war claims, demolishing the bug-a-boo by a few trenchant arguments and facts, and closed his speech with the following reference to the stolen Presidency:

The occupancy of the White House by President Hayes is in no danger. His title will never be admitted. The question of the election was submitted by Congress to a Commission on the gravest considerations of public duty. It is too late to inquire, with a view to change the result, whether the submission were constitutional and wise. The tribunal decided that it could not go behind the returns; that, though the returns were false and fraudulent, representing an act but and legal majority to be a minority, they must be counted as true and honest and on that decision declared General Hayes to be elected, and he will fill out his full term. If that decision is law, the law must be changed; if it is not law, it must be authoritively reversed, for so long as it stands our boasted elective system is a sham, a dishonest pretense, deserving the scorn of honest men; the worst form of government ever conceived. It enthrones vice and corruption at the chief of the legal and recognized powers of the State. But no discussion of that question, no investigation of the facts will either strengthen or remove the fixed conviction of one-half of the people, that Mr. Tilden was really elected President, and the doubt in the minds of at least one-half of the others.

The orderly submission of the whole people to the results, as declared under the forms of law, because of the certainty that the wrong may be soon corrected, is a fact will never be repeated, is a splendid exhibition of the self-control essential to free government, and of the self-correcting faculties of the Constitution.

In the meantime, fellow citizens, let us remember, and duly approve the act, that President Hayes, in the midst of unusual embarrassments, has withdrawn the Federal troops from the State Houses of Louisiana and South Carolina, and thereby restored self-government to those States. Let us remember and duly applaud the act, that he has spoken a word for civil service reform. However ineffective, however thwarted, with whatever reserve spoken, however judiciously executed, it was at least a word spoken in behalf of an essential reform.

These acts deserve the warmer commendation for they were done against special opposition. They have alienated partisan friends, broken a united support, and divided, perhaps fatally, the Republican organization.

They have demonstrated the utter impossibility of the Republican party reforming itself. And if he has utterly destroyed it, he has filled, as I think, the measure of a good man's usefulness to his country.

DILL AT BROOKVILLE.

Democratic Meeting at Brookville Yesterday Evening.

The Greenbackers Have a Meeting in the Afternoon.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 10.—Hon. A. H. Dill spoke here this evening to a very large meeting. He was followed by Senator Peale of Clinton county, Hon. George H. Jenks and William P. Fury of Philadelphia. J. Simpson Africa, James M. Guffy, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, with many of the leading politicians from the surrounding counties were present.

The Greenbackers had a meeting in the afternoon addressed by Hon. S. E. Mason. There was a slim attendance at their meeting.

Mr. Dill returns from here to Lock Haven, and Mr. Peale goes to Franklin to the argument of the Producers' *quo warranto*.

J. Simpson Africa, candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, goes to Mercer. This being court week here, the crowd to-night is very large. J. C.

GEN. MILES SURROUNDED

By the Bannocks, and 27 of his Men Killed.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 11.—The following special telegram, from Bismarck has just been received by the *Pioneer Press*. The terrible story is not credited here, though the sender of the dispatch is a leading citizen of Bismarck, and generally trustworthy: "The brother of Senator Dorsey, who returned from Keogh by the Custer trail to-day, reports he reached Keogh about the 5th inst., and that General Miles and an excursion party were surrounded by the Bannocks in Yellowstone Park, and twenty-seven of the escort killed. A lot of Cheyenne Indians and two companies of mounted infantry were sent from Keogh to his relief. Mrs. Miles, a daughter of General Sanborne of St. Paul, and other ladies were in Miles' party.

Nomination of Senator in the Forty-fourth District.

Chris. S. Magee, Esq., has called a meeting of the members of the County Committee who reside in this district, to place in nomination a candidate for Senator. The district comprises the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second wards, the Thirty-seventh ward, and the boroughs and townships between the rivers, and all of the boroughs and townships North and West of the Allegheny river, excepting the boroughs of Bellevue and Sewickley, and the townships of Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio. The meeting is called for Saturday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Democratic Headquarters, Fifth avenue. It is to be hoped there will be a full attendance.

Farmers and All Others

can have their horses boarded and well taken care of at the boarding and sale stables of Frank McCoy & Bro., which adjoin their hotel, Nos. 131 and 133 Liberty street.

A GEM from Kearney: "The honest working men will run this country if they have to walk through blood up to their knees and die in the pool."

THE PEST'S PROGRESS.

The Death Rate as Large as Ever.

Consternation in Memphis Over the Rapid Spread of the Plague.

Ravages of the Epidemic Increasing in the New Localities Visited.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE WEATHER UNFAVORABLE—THE MORTALITY INCREASING.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—The weather is cloudy, cool and windy. New cases, 253; deaths, 90.

The President of the Board of Health to-day expressed the opinion that the current week will be the maximum of mortality, and the climax of the epidemic.

The noblest deeds of courage upon the battle field that history affords, are paralleled every day here by heroes and heroines innumerable. Those who are still in health strain every nerve in ministering to the sick, unmindful of danger and scorning prudence.

No absentee can appreciate the terror inspired to thousands—not only the sick, but their friends—by an unusual noise. One phase of the disease is extreme nervousness, and an alarm of fire or the ringing of a gong at a critical moment may warned of this, and come into port without blowing a whistle.

The heartless disregard of this important fact by negroes culminated at two o'clock this morning in a most amusing incident. At that hour, on St. Charles street, near Levoi Circle, where every house is a hospital, a crowd of fifteen negro women passed, crying out at the top of their voices and jeering at the sick. A gentleman in stocking feet, shirt and white linen pants, bearing in his hand a large palm-leaf fan, ran out to check the tumult. They apparently believed him a ghost, and forthwith, with a yell of terror, the crowd dispersed, one woman throwing away her child, and another, who accidentally tumbled in the gutter, shrieking like a maniac.

The toy-dealers are to-day doing nearly as large a business as at Christmas. The fact that every child during convalescence must be diverted sends hundreds to the toy stores who can ill afford it.

Relief is pouring in to the unfortunate St. Vincent Infant Asylum, where nearly every inmate is sick. Three hundred and twenty-one children have died within a week.

AT BATON ROUGE.

THE EPIDEMIC GAINING STEADILY.

BATON ROUGE, September 11.—Some thirty deaths of yellow fever have occurred to date. Eighty eight new cases were reported for three days ending yesterday morning. At least forty will be added this morning. The Howards, by their thorough and systematic organization, have saved many lives that otherwise would have been lost through neglect. Attention was promptly given to each case as soon as reported. Our physicians are untiring, and, as yet have not asked to be reinforced. The Howards have now some fifty nurses out. The measures adopted are keeping down all panic. It is evident, however, that the trying ordeal is now fairly before us, but our people will, I believe, meet it calmly. A cold wind is blowing this morning.

(Signed.) LEON JASTREMSKI,
Mayor.

AT MEMPHIS.

277 NEW CASES AND 104 DEATHS.

MEMPHIS, September 11.—The weather has been cool to-day which was unfavorable to the sick. The official report of the Board of Health shows 104 deaths, of which 19 were colored, and 65 new cases, of which 12 were colored. The medical corps of the Howard Association report 212 new cases. To guard against any mistake to the county undertaker and expedite the burial of the pauper dead, President Langstaff of the Howard Association, to-day ordered one thousand coffins, which will be brought to the city and used as occasion demands. The action of Mr. Wm. J. Chase in assuming charge of the postoffice, was approved by Messrs. A. S. Nichols and C. J. Fisher, the bondsmen of the late R. A. Thompson, who yet remain in Memphis.

We have at this date 3,500 sick to provide for and 10,000 well people to feed. The average increase of cases is 100 and the average deaths 100 per day. No signs of abatement of the fever, though the weather has turned cold and we have hopes that the back of the epidemic has been broken. The total daily expenses of the Howard Association and Citizens' Relief Committee are about $13,000. We have on hand about $55,000, enough for about five days. Contributions are coming in at present at the rate of about $7,500 per day which may decrease at any moment. If the fever continues one month longer, as is likely, with gradual abatement, within that time we will need from $120,000 to $200,000 and about 300,000 rations. We also need 125 mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows every day to replace those destroyed daily by order of the Board of Health and on which persons have died. We have been helping and are still helping Grenada, Brownsville and Hernando, and have calls from other adjacent points which are daily increasing. If these cal

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

Two Congressional and One Senatorial Nomination.

M. R. Wise and R. W. Clendennin for Congress, and W. B. Dunlap for Senate.

There was a grand gathering of the Democratic clans in this city on Friday. Three conferences were held. In the Twenty-first Congressional district Morgan R. Wise of Greene county, was nominated; and in the Twenty-fourth Congressional district Robert W. Clendennin of New Castle, was nominated, while for State Senator in the Forty-sixth district W. B. Dunlap was nominated as the competitor to George V. Lawrence, the Republican who has heretofore represented that district in the Legislature.

FORTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Forty-Sixth Senatorial district is composed of Beaver and Washington counties. The conferees of this district met in a parlor at the St. Charles Hotel and nominated Wm. B. Dunlap of Bridgewater, Beaver county, by acclamation. The Conferees were: From Beaver—Messrs. James A. Brady, J. W. Hum and Joseph E. McCabe. From Washington—Messrs. A. S. McElree, A. H. Craig and Joseph Welch. The Conference was organized by electing J. W. Hum of Beaver county, Chairman, and James A. Brady also of Beaver, Secretary. The name of Mr. Dunlap was the only one before the Conference, and his nomination was a matter of mere formality. After his nomination Mr. Dunlap was formally notified thereof. He was conducted into the room and while thankful for the honor shown him wanted to decline on the ground that his health would not permit him to make an active canvass. The Conferees however were earnest and pressing in their persuasions that he should remain in the field and adjourned without accepting his declination. In case Wm. Dunlap positively declines to run the Conferees will hold another meeting in this city but it is hoped the gentleman will remain in the field. Hon. George V. Lawrence, Senator last term, is his competitor on the Republican side of the House.

24TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Twenty-fourth Congressional district is composed of Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties. The conferees of this district were: From Washington—Messrs. George W. Miller, William Workman and W. C. Bryant. Lawrence—Messrs. J. G. McConahy, John McCleary and A. G. Kelso. Beaver—Messrs. G. W. McCartney, Robert S. Newton and W. C. Simpson.

The Conference was organized by electing Hon. George W. Miller Chairman and Dr. W. C. Simpson Secretary. Mr. Robert W. Clendennin of New Castle was the only gentleman named for the place, and he was unanimously nominated by acclamation, after which the Conference adjourned.

Hon. W. S. Shallenberger of Beaver county, is the Republican nominee in this district, and James E. Emerson, also of Beaver, the National nominee. Mr. Shallenberger represented the district in Congress last year.

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional district, composed of Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette counties, held their ninth session, or rather part of them did, and nominated Morgan R. Wise of Greene county. At the last meeting it will be remembered the conferees adjourned to meet here on Tuesday, October 1st. Last Tuesday, however, Dr. Lomison, the Westmoreland, and Mr. Wise, the Greene county candidate, met in the city, and in view of the fact that a meeting in October would give but a limited time for the canvass, decided that the meeting should be held on September 5th. Mr. A. A. Stewart of Westmoreland, Chairman of the Conference, accordingly notified Hon. C. E. Boyle of Uniontown, the Fayette county candidate, of the change, and the latter notified his conferees, and all parties were agreed.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

Accordingly the Conferees assembled here yesterday morning. Greene county sent her regular Conferees—Messrs. J. H. Dorsey, George Weisgarber and Robert Dougherty—and Fayette did the same, her Conferees being State Senator W. H. Playford, District Attorney S. L. Mestrezat and A. D. Boyd, Esq. Westmoreland county sent Sheriff James Borlin, A. A. Stewart, Esq., and Joseph West, the latter being substituted in the place of Deputy Sheriff Lowrie. To this substitution the Fayette county conferees objected, and on account of it they refused to participate in proceedings. The other conferees waited upon them till late in the afternoon, but at four o'clock the Fayette people took their train for home without going into the Conference. It should be added that all the candidates, too, were in the city.

MR. WISE NOMINATED.

Then the conferees from Greene and Westmoreland went into session, and on the first ballot Mr. Wise had five votes — all but that of Mr. Stewart. A motion was next offered that the nomination be made unanimous, and the motion was carried without a dissenting vote. Mr. Stewart had stated that he would not vote for Mr. Wise on the first ballot, but on the principle that there should be unanimity in the party would vote to make the nomination unanimous and this suggestion was followed out.

WHAT THE FAYETTE PEOPLE CLAIMED.

The objection of the Fayette conferees to the substitution of Mr. West for Deputy Sheriff Lowrie was made on this ground. Dr. Lomison of Westmoreland, some days ago announced that he would withdraw from the fight and allow his conferees to vote as they pleased. Mr. Stewart had one time before voted for Mr. Boyle, and Mr. Lowrie had said he would not vote for Mr. Wise. In view of these facts and declarations it was to be expected that Mr. Boyle would secure the nomination since Dr. Lomison had withdrawn, and since also Lowrie was bound to vote for him according to his statement, and Stewart was likely to do so because he had before done so. This would have given Mr. Boyle five votes, or a majority of one of all the conferees, and secured him the nomination.

When the Westmoreland people came here with Mr. Best as a conferee in Mr. Lowrie's place, Sheriff Borlin explained that he had sent Deputy Lowrie into a distant part of Westmoreland county on pressing business, and that for this reason the substitution was made. The Fayette people charged, however, that this was a mere pretext to give the nomination to Mr. Wise and declared Dr. Lomison had no more authority to substitute Mr. West than the constituents of a legislator would have to substitute a new man for one whom they had elected during his term of election. They also claimed that District Attorney Mestrezat's business before the Fayette county courts, now in session, was just as important as that of the Westmoreland Sheriff, and argued that if Mestrezat could postpone his large number of criminal cases for a few hours, so could Deputy Sheriff Lowrie have done the same. In other words they claim that the substitution was simply and solely a piece of strategy in Mr. Wise's behalf.

The Greene county conferees accepted the explanation of the Westmoreland people for Deputy Sheriff Lowrie's absence and claimed that the Fayette conferees were bound to come into the Conference or rest under the accusation of being bolters. The Westmoreland people took the same view. These are the chief features of yesterday's fight, so far as the reporter could learn, and are given after a general talk with the conferees and interested parties from each of the counties.

THE UPSHOT.

Just what the upshot will be remains to be seen. Mr. Boyle, who positively refused to be interviewed on any other point, said to the reporter that he did not believe in the common practice of running as an independent candidate. More than this he declined to say. From other sources the reporter learned that the Nationals of the district have been lying back awaiting the developments of the Democratic Conference and it is probable that they will now come into the field with a new candidate. Col. A. Fuller, the Republican candidate looked upon the proceedings yesterday with a great deal of interest. It has been surmised that the Nationals would indorse Col. Fuller, but this would be the only instance of the kind in the State and such a procedure is not likely. One of the first requisites in a National candidate is that he shall be strictly and solely a National, and where there have been fusions up to this time the Nationals always had the first say; that is they made their nominations and the old party indorsed them.

There is no doubt that the action of the Fayette conferees will be indorsed by some of the Fayette voters and unless the differences are adjusted before November they may effect the result of the election, though it is hoped all will be straightened out in time to save the district to the party. One thing should be recognized by all the disaffected parties and that is that Mr. Wise received six votes out of the nine conferees, or two-thirds of the whole number, although the Fayette people were not present.

THE CANDIDATES.

Mr. Robert W. Clendennin, the nominee in the Twenty-fourth district, is a well known dry goods merchant of New Castle. He has carried on business there on one corner for thirty years, and is known far and wide throughout the county. He is a man about fifty years of age, has been a life long Democrat, and not an office seeker. He is a man of unblemished reputation, of great personal popularity and of good ability. James E. Emerson on the National ticket, and W. S. Shallenberger, on the Republican ticket, will be his opponents.

Morgan R. Wise, the nominee in the Twenty-first district, is a resident of Greene county, is a lawyer by occupation, has been engaged also in the distilling business, and is well known as a member of the last Legislature.

Wm. B. Dunlap, the candidate for State Senator in the Forty-sixth district in opposition to George V. Lawrence, Republican candidate, is a resident of Bridgewater, is a middle aged man who has been all the while a sterling Democrat, has great personal popularity and is in every way fitted for the position. A stronger nomination could not be made and it is sincerely hoped he will remain in the field.

DEMOCRATIC WORKERS.

Leading Democrats from the different counties interested were present as well as the conferees. Mr. Dunlap was in the city, but Mr. Clendennin was not. C. B. Hurst, Chairman of the Beaver County Committee, William Workman, Chairman of the Washington County Committee, and W. B. Clendenning, Chairman of the Lawrence County Committee were among the more notable ones.

AN IMMENSE ESTATE.

Death of the Heir to a Large English Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1878.—The heir to an estate of $37,500,000 died in this city on Sunday last. In the year 1768 Sir Andrew Chadwick, an English baronet, died in London, leaving a very rich estate entailed upon his son. After this son died the property fell into the hands of the heirs-at-law, who enjoyed it until it finally became a subject of litigation and was thrown into the Chancery courts, where possession was contested for many years. The true heirs became scattered and lost, and in 1874 the English courts advertised for Thomas Chadwick, the direct descendant of Sir Thomas Chadwick, the seventh generation removed. The man in question was living in a suburb of Philadelphia. He was then sixty-seven years old, and had been in business as a miller, but had retired on account of his age and feeble health. Procedings were taken to recover his share in the estate, and a New York lawyer was sent over in the interest of Mr. Chadwick. Samuel Booth, of Providence, Rhode Island, and the two sons of Samuel Chadwick, Thomas Chadwick's brother. These were the only heirs and all were living in this country. On Sunday last Thomas Chadwick died suddenly of heart disease and his two sons, Cornelius and Ferdinand, now succeed to his interest in the English estate.

The property is valued at the enormous sum of $37,500,000, not including interest on some items now held in trust by the Bank of England. The property consists of real and personal estate, mostly in London, the most valuable being 1,000 houses in the British Metropolis. Both the New York lawyer, who is looking after the legal interests of the heirs, and the firm of English solicitors unite in pronouncing the claims of the American claimants as indisputable.

DISCOUNTING THE FUTURE,

A Texas Officer Applying for an Ohio Regiment in the Next War.

Governor Bishop of Ohio, has received a letter, which is of interest in connection with the present movement on the Rio Grande. The letter is dated Fort McKavitt, Texas, and is as follows:

"In anticipation of a war with Mexico and a call on your State for volunteers, I beg leave to apply for the Colonelcy of an Ohio regiment, either of infantry or cavalry, under such conditions as you may deem necessary to impose. I have served in both cavalry and infantry, commanded a battalion in the regular army during the greater part of the war of the rebellion and have served for nine years on the Mexican border since 1869. I believe I have such a knowledge of the country, the people, and the condition of the service as will enable me to command a regiment efficiently and satisfactorily, but as to my ability and fitness I beg leave to refer you to the War Department, General Sherman, and Brevet Major General Ord, now in command of this department.

"I am your Excellency's obedient servant,

THOMAS. M ANDERSON,
"Major 10th Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army."

Major Anderson, in a personal communication to Governor Bishop accompanying the official application, says: "This request may seem like forestalling a very uncertain thing, yet from what I know is now passing on this border, I believe there is nothing more probable."

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column. TTS

If You Don't Believe

that teeth can extracted without pain, visit 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott is the most skillful surgeon dentist in the State, and offers a large reward for any case in which he fails. Hundreds visit his establishment every week, and all are delighted with his operations.

The First Strike

In the right direction is the most remarkable ever made. See price list of G. Simen. A 31-s 7-DW

Dr. Scott's Safe Anæsthetic

is only administered at 278 Penn avenue. No other party in this vicinity has it, or knows how to administer it.

SEVERAL German scientific men attended the recent meeting in Paris of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. This is the first time this has occurred since the war.

WE all have our preferences; but no one prefers to hear a crying baby when the fact is so well known that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would at once quiet it.

WASHINGTON.

How Civil Service Reform is Practiced.

Every Member of the Cabinet Save One on the Stump.

GREAT IS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM!

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Secretary McCrary left last night for Iowa, and will further exemplify the beauties of Civil Service reform by making one or two political speeches on his native heath. Sherman and Devens have already made such speeches, and Dick Thompson is near the turbid Wabash ranting to the multitude. Schurz has not yet made a political speech, possibly owing to the trouble of knowing just where to locate his native heath. Register Schofield of the Treasury Department, also left yesterday to engage in the political canvass in Pennsylvania. Meanwhile Filley of St. Louis, and Simmons of Boston, wonder what struck them.

SHERMAN'S LATEST GAME.

Secretary Sherman's circular, making silver coin obtainable at the United States Treasury in exchange for legal tenders or for bank notes, has had the effect to raise the gold premium. Sherman's plan seems to be to get the silver only at points distant from custom houses, so that it will have to be gathered and transported from the interior, and in this way make silver less available for paying duties because of its scarcity at the seaboard cities, and thereby cause the demand for gold to be increased and the gold premium strengthened. Had he any other object in view the Secretary would live up to the Silver Law as it now stands, and allow the people entitled to pay duties on the new dollar to demand certificates against such silver as they may choose to deposit; but in spite of the law Sherman's circular inveighs against this very proceeding.

HAYES' SPEECH

Delivered at St. Paul, Thursday has created a genuine surprise here, and for the reason that it is acknowledged on all sides that it was John Sherman using his chief as a fugleman to ventilate his financial views It is charged that the speech was prepared here before Hayes left for the West, and that it was printed in slips at the Treasury Department's printing office. It was prepared for a political purpose, and arrangements made in advance to give it a thorough circulation by the Western Associated Press. So gratified is the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee over its utterances, that the Committee will disseminate it as a campaign document in pamphlet form.

STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $349,119,450 in bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $13,933,400 to secure public deposits. Bonds held to secure 4 per cent. loan, $5,058,400; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week, $211,500; amount withdrawn, $170,000. National Bank circulation—outstanding currency notes, $321,950,062; gold notes, $1,432,920. Internal revenue receipts, $456,039 94; customs receipts, $523,447 11. National Bank notes received for redemption for the week ending yesterday, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

	1877.	1878.
New York	$ 832,000	$492,000
Boston	1,820,000	1,161,000
Philadelphia	108,000	217,000
Miscellaneous	885,000	991,000
Total	$3,645,000	$2,861,000

CAPITAL NOTES.

The President will not return to Washington until the 21st inst. On the 18th of the present month he is to attend a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio.

Charles G. Kintner of Kentucky, has been appointed Third Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office.

A circular has been issued by the President of the National Board of Trade calling a meeting in this city in December next.

The Treasury Department has directed Customs Officers to hereafter rigidly inspect effects brought from abroad by our naval vessels to break up the practice of innocent smuggling.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs that on and after the 16th inst., the Treasury in Washington and several sub-Treasuries will exchange standard silver dollars for United States notes.

A Saloon Keeper's Luck.

[From the Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.]

A few months ago, a man owing a saloon keeper in this city $50 for liquor, offered him 100 shares of Bodie stock in payment, remarking that it was the best he could do. The saloon keeper "soured" considerably, but took the stock, valued then at 40 cents a share, and gave it to his wife. On the 12th of June he noticed that Bodie was quoted at $3 per share, and concluded to sell. He asked his wife about the stock and she looked over a lot of old papers, but was unable to find it. Meanwhile the price went up higher every day, and when it reached $25, the husband and wife were nearly crazy because they couldn't find the stock. And still it went up a dollar or two, and the higher it went the madder the unhappy pair grew. One day the husband noticed his little boy working on a new kite. He had finished pasting the paper over the frame and was about to paste some "pretty pictures" on the face of the kite when his father came along. A hasty glance showed the old man that the pretty pictures were his lost Bodie stock. He sold his hundred shares that very day and cleaned up $3,500.

And probably there was not a madder man in Virginia than this lucky saloon keeper the other day, when Bodie went up to $50, and when, had he held on until then, he could have "cleaned up" $5,000.

Get Your Teeth Extracted

without pain at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott's anæsthetic is the only absolutely safe one, and the Doctor is the best surgeon dentist in the State.

WHEN YOU RESORT TO

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated Worm Specific, or Vermifuge,

You will realize one of the greatest blessings that could befall your household. It has no equal, never had—but particularly notice that every wrapper bears the name of "**Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.**" se9:d&W

Stammering Cured!

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NOS. 399 AND 401 LIBERTY ST.,

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JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor, $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. jy3eod W1y6:6m

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. ap4:tf&W R. MUNBOE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

fep9-d-wws:W-eow-yr

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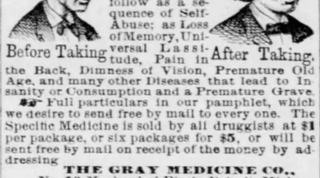

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WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of MATHIAS WALTER, from Sulzbach, County of Wolfach Baden, Germany. He is reported to have been working in Pittsburgh in 1865. If dead, I am requested to procure evidence of the fact. Anybody assisting me will oblige MAX SCHAMBERG, Notary Public, 131 Smithfield street, office of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate,

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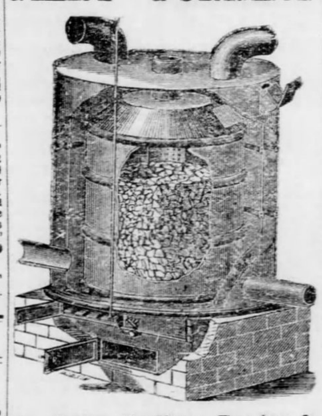

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KEYSTONE DEMOCRACY.

First Gun of the Campaign Fired.

Rousing Meeting in McConnellsburg Yesterday.

Stirring Addresses by Messrs. Dill, Stenger and Speer.

Text of the Speech Delivered by the Latter.

Issues of the Campaign Ably Discussed.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MCCONNELLSBURG, September 6.—To-day was the occasion of one of the grandest displays of the strength and power of the Democracy of Little Fulton witnessed by the citizens of this place since Governor Bigler came here in 1856 as the candidate of his party for the office to which he was elected in that year. From an early hour until noon, delegations paraded in town from every direction to join in the welcome that was preparing for Senator Dill, who is the first candidate of the Democracy for Governor who has been here since Bigler's time.

A procession of more than a mile in length was formed. The procession over, Senator Dill received the heartiest greeting from every hand.

In the afternoon an immense meeting was held, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Able addresses were delivered by Messrs. Dill and Stenger, which were well received, the speakers being frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Stenger's speech, the Hon. R. M. Speer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was introduced, who made a telling speech, as follows:

SPEECH OF R. M. SPEER.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

By the peaceful power of the ballot the people of Pennsylvania are called upon to choose their Executive for the next four years. To be the Governor of this great State is an honor worthy the ambition of her purest and ablest citizens Three political parties, by their platforms and their candidates, challenge the people's recognition and claim their suffrages. One of them—born of the distress that hangs like a pall over the State and the nation—has neither record nor history, and hence can not be judged by what it has done, but only by what it promises to do. The other two—the Democratic and the Republican—appeal not only to the assurances of the present and the pledges of the future, but to the achievements and results of the past. With judicial patience and fairness let the high tribunal of the people hear and determine.

THE POWER THEY HAVE HAD.

From 1861 until this hour Pennsylvania has had a Republican Governor and the nation a Republican President. From 1861 to 1875 all departments of the Federal Government—legislative, executive and judicial—have been Republican, and the same is practically true of this State. That party had but to speak and it was done: to utter its decree and it became law. With the purse of the nation in tho one hand and the sword in the other, it bought or beat all opposition into the dust. No political party since the birth of free government has wielded such power or enjoyed such opportunities. No pestilence or famine has desolated the land, but the earth, during all this period, with luxuriant bounty, has yielded her wealth and her harvests to the touch of toil.

WHY SHOULD WE NOT BE PROSPEROUS?

Why, then, should we not to-day, in State and nation, be a happy and prosperous people? Why should not the air be vocal with the music of our industries? Why should not the millions of hands this moment outstretched, willing and anxious to work, find ready employment? Why should this land, blessed by heaven and rich in all the elements of productive labor, be turned into a vast almshouse, whose only echo is the cry for bread, and at whose portals the tramp in rags stands knocking day and night for admittance? These questions and many others like them the people ask, as they have a right to ask, and they turn with anxious and resolute purpose to the Republican party and demand an answer. As their servant, charged with high duties, commanding untold resources and exercising legal, loyal or otherwise, imperial power, it is called for judgment upon the record made by itself. If either faithless or incompetent, its claim to public confidence should perish.

NOR IS THE TEST AN UNFAIR ONE.

"Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." Government exists for the people, and not the people for the Government. Its duty is protection, not plunder; and when the rulers of a free people fail in this high duty, either from weakness of head or corruption of heart, the only safety of the Republic lies in their overthrow. Thank God, no man or party was ever born on our soil with a crown upon his brow. With us, the diadem of power rests with the people. No hereditary succession from father to son is written in our Constitution or our laws, and if our people guard their liberties with vigilance and virtue, this badge of monarchy shall never shame their escutcheon! In Pennsylvania it is worth, not birth, that makes the man.

A SORRY PICTURE.

What is our condition to-day, after almost seventeen years of unbroken Republican rule? It is not too much to say that values have decreased one-third, and the debtor class, unable to meet their obligations after a long and desperate struggle, have yielded to the inexorable logic of events and gone down in hopeless ruin. I need not point you to the endless list of applications for the benefit of the bankrupt law, which the last Congress repealed. For the last five years every hour that the clock has struck, day and night, has tolled the financial failure of an American citizen. Like death, the iron-heel of disaster has crushed both high and low. The manufacturer, giving employment to a thousand men, and the country merchant, providing for himself and family an humble support, have alike bowed beneath the fury of the storm and now lie powerless except to mark the path of its desolation. Driven by the Sheriff from the home of their childhood and from the graves of their dead, in the bitterness of their agony and beneath a starless sky they summon their oppressors to the judgment hall.

RETROSPECTIVE.

More than thirteen years have elapsed since the close of the war. The South, prostrated and exhausted, addressed herself to replacing the ravages of war with the fruits of peace, but State after State was overrun with cormorants and adventurers, who fed upon disorder and fattened upon plunder. They secured control of the local and State governments and rioted in the substance of the people. In a few years the debts and liabilities of the eleven States that had engaged in the rebellion were increased over two hundred millions of dollars. In Mississippi one-sixth of all the land was sold for taxes. If discontent prevailed, the army was at hand to deepen the oppression by aiding the oppressor. When these political vampires had loaded themselves with plunder they would flee the scene of their crimes, not always unpunished by the avenging minister of justice.

The policy, long supported by the Federal Government, entailed great burdens upon the people.

THE SOUTH LITERALLY ROBBED,

was unable to pay her share of our common debt, and the national expenses were largely increased by maintaining an army whose only employment was the maintenance of so-called State governments, which rested alone not on the popular will, but on the bayonet.

Strangely enough carpet bag rule expired in its last gigantic crime. And now these eleven States, under rulers of their choice, are as peaceful as Pennsylvania, and their citizens, white and colored, as secure in their rights of person and of property as our own.

By reference to the Finance Report for 1877, pages 11 and 12, it will be seen that the net ordinary receipts of the Treasury since the Republican party came into power are $5,957,869,221 65, and if you will turn to the report of the Civil Service Commission, appointed by President Grant, of which George William Curtis was a member, made to the Forty-second Congress, you will find it estimated "that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection." Hence, if the five billions received represent but three-fourths of the amount levied by law, the remaining fourth, lost or stolen, but paid by the people, is $1,685,956,407 21, a sum greater than the assessed value of all the property, real and personal, in Pennsylvania, and a sum, too, which, with interest from the time it was collected, would more than pay every dollar of the national debt.

ONE DOLLAR OUT OF EVERY FOUR STOLEN.

The payment of taxes is never the most pleasant duty, but it becomes especially hard in these times, when the taxpayer has every reason to believe that out of every four dollars paid by him for the support of the Government one dollar is lost by negligence or directly stolen. What private citizen would so conduct his business? What corporation would exist an hour under such management? If a railroad president were to make such a report to his stockholders he would be instantly driven into disgrace. And yet the people are told that the cry for retrenchment and reform is hollow and insincere. Why should the expenses of the Government now be almost twice as much per capita as before the war? The last fiscal year of Democratic administration closed June 30, 1860, and the ordinary expenses, excluding interest and pensions, were under fifty-nine millions. The last fiscal year of absolute Republican control ended June 30, 1875, and the ordinary expenses, excluding interest and pensions, were over one hundred and forty two millions. The increase in our population cannot account for this alarming increase in our annual expenses, nor can it be charged to the war, for all claims resulting from the war—such as pensions and interest on the public debt—are excluded. It is the result of official incompetence, extravagance and corruption. It cost yearly about $1 95 per head to govern us before the war; it costs now nearly $3 50 per head.

STATE PLATFORM.

After having donated to railroad corporations over two hundred millions of acres of the public lands, the Republicans, in their platform, in impudent mockery, declare "that the public lands belong to the people and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers." This means, I suppose, if the railroads don't want any more of them. And yet, about the time the Republicans in Pennsylvania were adopting this resolution, the Republicans in the United States Senate were voting a re-grant of public lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company of forty millions of acres!

The same platform makes earnest declaration in favor of home industry, and yet the people do not forget that a Republican Congress in 1872 reduced the tariff on bituminous coal, iron, steel and other articles in the mining and manufacture of which Pennsylvania labor and capital were and are largely employed.

And the same platform is loud in protest against the payment of Southern claims. This cry has served many a political villain a convenient purpose.

BUT LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN.

What are Southern claims? A persistent effort has been made to have the people believe that these claims are demands upon the Government, made exclusively by persons in the South who were engaged in the rebellion. Instead of this being true, a vast majority of the claims thus far allowed by Congress have been presented by Northern and Union men for losses alleged to have been sustained by them in or on account of the war. And how stand the two parties on this question? In the Forty-second Congress (Republican) bills were passed for claims amounting to $2,408,172 35. In the Forty-third Congress (Republican) the amount was $2,541,238 65. Now the Forty-fourth Congress (Democratic) passed claims amounting only to $1,378,267 43, about one million of dollars less than had been allowed by the Republicans in the Forty-second and the Forty-third Congress. Instead of bills for the payment of three hundred millions Southern claims having been introduced in Congress, the actual amount pending is $5,000,107 06. In magnifying the number one bill for the same purpose, but presented by different members, has been counted fifty-four times; another, forty-nine; another, twenty-nine; another, twenty-four, and so on. By such means are the people to be misled and the Republican party kept in power.

THE CURRENCY.

It is a remarkable fact that the Republican State platform is silent on the question of currency. Why? Not because the people feel no interest in this question, nor because a political party asking a renewed lease of power should not define its position upon an issue so vital; but because it was deemed safest for success to leave the question open, that the managers of the campaign might take any position that party necessity should require. The question, to some extent, is supposed to be one of latitude and longitude, and hence it was thought cruel to compel the same speaker to deliver the same speech in Lancaster as in Allegheny. After an unbroken silence of three months the Republican bugle-call is for hard money and National banks! The currency that sustained our armies in the field—that carried our flag to victory—that preserved our Government—that paid for the torn limbs and mangled body of the living soldier and for the precious life of the dead, must be withdrawn as worthless rags! And in its place the people must take a currency founded upon the interest-bearing debt of the Government, and whose circulation has already cost the nation over two hundred millions of dollars!

LOOK AT THIS SITUATION!

My friends, when you indorse your neighbor's note you think you do him a favor; but would you not think that man insane who would pay a bonus to his neighbor to be allowed to indorse his paper? And yet such is the law under which the national banks are organized. They do business upon the credit of the Government; they receive semi-annually their interest upon the bonds deposited, and in addition ninety per cent. thereof in notes for circulation, which they are allowed to loan at any rate of interest authorized by the law of the State where the bank is located, to be charged by any other banks of issue. Thus it happens that local banks may have special privileges worth eight and ten per cent. loaned at interest to be charged. If so, national banks, after receiving six per cent. on their bonds, can supplement it with ten per cent. on their notes, thus getting sixteen per cent. for what is practically Government investment! It is not against the stockholders of national banks that the argument is addressed, but against the law which permits such a flagrant wrong upon the rights of the people.

WHAT SCARED GENERAL JACKSON!

On the 1st of November last there were in existence 2,080 national banks, with a capital stock paid in of $479,467,771, and with a surplus fund and other undivided profits of $166,348,709 96. These figures tell the story. These banks have been organized for about twelve years, and have annually declared dividends never less than four and often twenty per cent.; and yet in this brief period they have accumulated undivided profits held now by them as a surplus fund, amounting to more than one-third of all their paid in capital. Thus their stock becomes enormously enhanced in value, as is seen by recent quotations of the stock of the Chemical National Bank of New York, whose par value, I believe, is $100 per share, while its value in the market is $1,700 per share. A system of finance that permits such profits when labor is idle and industry paralyzed is oppressive to the people and dangerous to free institutions. It tends to centralization; it builds up a vast money power, born of the same parent, sucking the same breast and devoted to a common purpose. If General Jackson had cause to fear one bank, controlling thirty or forty millions of dollars, what would he have thought of 2,000 banks, organized under one law, with the same interests and aims, and having five hundred millions of capital?

SHAMEFUL REVELATION.

A circular from the Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, dated 31st August, 1878, shows the concentrated action and the evil disposition of these banks. The purpose evidently is to levy a large corruption fund to debauch the voters in doubtful Congressional districts and elect the friends of the banks to Congress. Do not our duty and our safety alike loudly invoke instant and crushing condemnation of the system and the means by which it is sought to perpetuate it? The circular says: "To meet the expenses of our association for the current year, as directed by the convention and by the executive council, our treasurer has prepared his drafts, which will reach you about the same time as this is delivered. A prompt response will, we hope, be given by all banks and bankers, whether previously members of this association or not. There are indications that a renewed and violent war is to be made upon the banks, and it is not the part of wisdom or prudence for us to sit supinely idle and allow ourselves to be misrepresented and maligned before the public." "There are indications that a renewed and violent war is to be made upon the banks;" that is, the people are trying to repeal the law, and, therefore, we need money to control elections, employ lobbyists and corrupt Congressmen! How shameful this revelation!

THE NATIONAL DEBT—SYNDICATES SING ITS PRAISES.

A continuance of the national banks means the perpetuity of the national debt. It is never to be paid! Is that the doctrine of the Republican party in Pennsylvania? The farmer or the mechanic never feels that his home is secure while the mortgage remains unpaid. We have a mortgage upon the nation of over two billions and we now and then hear it whispered that it is a national blessing. To the holders of our bonds, exempt from all taxation, it may be so; but to the millions of taxpayers, if a blessing, it comes in sad disguise. Syndicates and rings may sing its praise; but the people, bending beneath the weight of its consuming burdens, speak a truer voice. It is the right of the nation to change the system, and no one can be misled, for the law authorizing these banks expressly reserves to Congress the right to alter, amend or repeal it at any time. In making the change invested capital should be protected and no shock should be given to the business of the country.

THIS IS THE WAY TO PUT IT!

The Treasury note, issued by the Government and based upon the entire wealth of the nation should take the place of the national bank note under safe and proper regulations of law; and thus there would be annually saved to the people from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. This note should not be dishonored by the Government, by its refusal to accept it for any debt where the contract creating the debt does not provide for payment in coin. If a Republican Congress and a Republican President could make the greenback a legal tender to the soldier and the sailor, the widow and the orphan; if it was money to pay for the blood of half a million of our bravest and best, who died that the nation might live, why should not the Government accept it in payment of its own custom dues? Are life and limb less sacred than tariff rates? No human language can estimate the wrong done by this degradation of the people's currency. Year after year the Democrats in Congress have tried to redress this wrong, but as votes are there counted, and not weighed, they have thus far failed. But the day of the people's deliverance draweth nigh, and this shame of our national legislation will soon be blotted out, and after it shall have been buried with the political crimes of the past, the wonder will be that such injustice could ever have had a defender.

Such is the clear declaration of the Pittsburgh platform.

REPUBLICANS TIMIDLY SILENT.

I would not be unjust to the Republican State managers. Timidly silent in their platform, apparently bold in their declaration in favor of national banks as made by Mr. Grow in his opening speech of the campaign, they yet present evidences of a very accommodating spirit. The Republican Convention of Lycoming county a few days ago indorsed for Assembly two of the nominees of the Greenback party and "no questions asked." The nuptials were happily celebrated, Mr. Grow, as the high priest, minister ing at the altar. Now, shall the off-spring be a "rag baby?" But the virtue of this example is found in the sense of comfort it gives to Republicans throughout the State in not forcing them to lie in their bed if they find it too short. It recalls the parson's announcement of a funeral: "It will take place to-morrow afternoon if it rains in the forenoon, but if it rains in the afternoon it will take place in the forenoon."

RETRENCHMENT.

While the net ordinary receipts of the Treasury since the Republicans have been in power are over five billions of dollars, a very small portion of that sum has been applied to the payment of the National debt. After paying the interest and pensions, most of the balance has been expended in defraying the current expenses of the Government. With 80,000 Federal officeholders and vast appropriations for the army and navy, the burdens of the people remain but little less than at the close of the war. After two hundred millions expended for the navy, it is not now fit for active service. That extravagant expenditures have been made, the following statement will show:

Appropriations by the Forty-third (Republican) Congress were—

1873	$184,304,787 08
1876	177,370,687 81
	$361,675,474 89

By Forty-fourth (Dem.) Congress—

1877	$154,290,943 53
1878	183,6 8,681 28
	$307,999,624 81
Difference in two years	$ 53,675,850 08

From this difference should be deducted $5,531,663 20, deficiencies appropriated last session for the years 1877 and 1878, leaving an actual saving to the Government by the Democratic House of Representatives in two years of $48,144,186 88! And it should be remembered that this reduction in our expenses would have been much greater had it not been for the action of the Republican Senate, which increased the appropriations in many cases as passed by the House.

NO PARTY INTOXICATED WITH POWER EVER REFORMS ITSELF.

The people must reform it. The Republicans, tossing millions as pennies during the high tide of the war and the years immediately succeeding it, have neither the head nor the heart to return to the plain ways of peace. Their measures, their methods and their leaders all tend to the centralization of power, and to the oppression of the people. Aided by corporate capital and by assessments gathered from officeholders and office hunters, the Republican party will neither correct its abuses nor willingly surrender the high trust it has betrayed.

With a quarter of a million of the popular and a majority of the electoral vote against him, we have in the seat of Washington and Jackson a man who represents the success of the foulest conspiracy against the Government and constitutional liberty in the annals of our country. And the men to whose fraud, forgery and perjury he owes the name of President, instead of wearing chains and manacles, are loaded with rewards and honors, and are the keepers of courts and keepers of the people's treasure! My friends, if a beggar, starving, takes a loaf of bread not his own, he is arrested, tried, convicted and sent to prison. But here a band of political desperadoes, located in three States, by nameless crimes have stolen the jewel of the Republic; and instead of being overtaken by the swift hand of the avenger, they to-day mock the people in their calamity and riot in their substance. If Justice has not fled the earth, the day, the hour is near at hand when her sword shall mercilessly behead these guilty wretches!

STATE ISSUES.

Let me turn now briefly to State issues. We are all proud of Pennsylvania. Baptized in the blood of the Revolution, she has reared some mighty men. Her people honest, intelligent and industrious; her forests rivaling the cedars of Lebanon and her soil rich in minerals, she invites to her borders the best brain and brawn of the earth. Forgetting party names and party divisions, her citizens should make her peace and prosperity their first inheritance and their common joy. But a State with so many diversified interests and so many sources of wealth is too inviting to escape the placeman and the trader; and to-day it may be said with truth that no Northern State is so cursed with the machine and machine politics. Our people, feeling the poison in the system, sought deliverance in a radical change of the organic law, and the new constitution, in many respects a model form of government, however, without a bitter struggle, for the old order of things died by decree and not by choice.

But more was expected by the change than has been realized. Overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, the political cabal who had been controlling the State, reluctant to retire from the scene of their past triumphs, taxed their ingenuity to defeat the spirit if not the form and letter, of the new Constitution.

THE STRONG ARM OF CORPORATE POWER CONTINUES TO OPPRESS.

One of the complaints of the people was that corporations had too much power. The creatures of legislative will, mere servants of the people, they were hardly out of their swaddling clothes until they assumed to be the people's masters. Manufacturers and producers could find no means to market, although a railroad might pass their door. The rates were exorbitant, or no cars could be had, or the "ring" might be selling the same products or goods. The grievance became intolerable, and honest men, with one voice, demanded that the supply should be had on terms broken and the rights of the citizen respected.

Hence it is that we find in the new Constitution, article 17, the following sections:

SEC. 3. All individual associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for, or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise, and the railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager or employe thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

And as if seeing with the eye of prophecy the opposition with which these sections would be met, the convention added:

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The members of the Legislature swear to "support, obey and defend the Constitution of this Commonwealth," and yet with the duty therein written, "the General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions" of article 17, no law has been passed to carry out these provisions. The wrongs of the people in this regard remain unredressed, and the strong arm of corporate power continues to oppress, unrebuked.

THE SUFFERING OIL INTERESTS.

And when, last winter, the suffering oil interests of our State, employing a vast amount of capital and thousands of laborers, ventured to approach the Legislature for relief and to point to the Constitution as the ground of their petition, they were laughed to scorn and turned naked away. It was fruitless for the present Democratic candidate for Governor, then a Senator, to make earnest plea for the rights of the people against the greed of monopolies, for, as he spoke, one of the leaders of the Republican ring, like the serpent at the ear of Eve, was whispering poison to those who knew not what it was to disobey his nod.

Defeated but not dismayed, the oil men returned to their wells with firm purpose to their oppressors, by the ballot, the means less depth of their wrongs. But happily just then the Republican State Convention, composed in part of members of the Legislature, met in Harrisburg, but a few steps from the spot where the Free Pipe bill had been murdered, and with anxious concern passed this resolution:

SIXTH. That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading trade interests of the State and country, resulting partly, it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many transportation companies of the State and country to a favored few to the prejudice of our general producing interests, and this convention earnestly recommends the enactment of such laws by the State and National legislatures as will correct this growing evil.

REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY.

If the "alarm" was sincere the Republican Legislature could speedily have removed it, for it was then in session. This performance was a pretense and a fraud, and so intelligent members of all parties must regard it. The Republican managers will discover that milk is for babes, but that strong men want meat. Nor should the recent action of Governor Hartranft as to the quo warranto proceedings in Venango county pass without brief notice. He had long been familiar with the grievances of the oil men, and he had witnessed the unequal contest they waged before the Legislature. One brave word from him then would have saved their cause: but it was not spoken. He remained silent as death when honest speech would have been golden, and he must not hope now, when the storm of the people's wrath is gathering, to save a sinking cause and candidate by a writ from any court. A quo warranto may do many things, but it cannot elect General Hoyt Governor.

STATE EXPENSES.

Ring rule has brought with it, of course, a large increase in the number of offices and a large increase in the annual expenditures. I cannot refer to these in detail, but as a fair sample of the system of ring rule I select the expenses of the Executive in 1861, the year before the war, under Governor Curtin, and the expenses of 1877, under Governor Hartranft:

UNDER CURTIN.

Governor's Salary	$4,000 00
Private Secretary	600 00
Messenger	600 00
Repairs to Executive Mansion	350 00
Total	$5,450 00

UNDER HARTRANFT.

Governor's salary	$10,000 00
Private Secretary	2,500 00
Executive Clerk	1,500 00
Messenger	1,200 00
Night watchman	900 00
Page	720 00
Recorder for Board of Pardons	500 00
Clerk for Board of Pardons	5 0 00
Carpet	129 50
Glass, etc	31 00
Labor	6 25
Tuning piano	10 00
Coal	212 25
Cleaning	54 00
Watchman	324 00
Furniture	19 50
Sprinkling street	15 00
Carpet	709 12
Carpet	128 10
Carpet and furniture	341 00
Furniture	78 25
Repairs	84 50
Sprinkling street	15 00
Incidentals Executive	2,000 00
Incidentals Executive, Board of Pardons	500 00
Under Hartranft	$21,757 47
Under Curtin	5,450 00
Hartranft over Curtin in one year	$16,307 47

I give you the expenses of the State Government under the last Democratic Governor (Packer) ending in 1860, and also three years under Curtin, including the war, Geary and Hartranft:

Under Packer, three years	$1,270,849 17
Under Curtin	1,885,167 68
Under Geary (second term)	2,8 8,205 07
Under Hartranft (first term)	3,279,215 28

A CONTRAST.

The above figures do not include interest paid on State debt, pensions or amounts paid to soldiers' orphans' schools. It will be seen that Governor Hartranft's first term, years after the war, cost almost three times as much as Packer's. A part of this increase is accounted for by the increase in the number of Judges and members of the Legislature; but these items explain but a small portion of the increase. For example, in 1859 the Senate cost, in round numbers, $30,000; in 1874, with the same number of members, it cost $134,000, an increase of $84,000. In 1859 the House cost $125,000; in 1874, $269,000, an increase of $144,000. There has been a steady increase, and the present year will be the most expensive ever known to the State. The last session of the Legislature of 1878 covers 144 days. Its expenses were:

Salary of Senators	$73 073 20
Salary of employes	39,000 40
Postage	5,0 0 00
Stationery	11,640 80
	$128,857 40
Salary of Members	$261 723 20
Salary of employes	62,673 20
Postage	20,300 00
Stationery	22 680 61
	$357,379 01
Expense of Senate and House	$486,236 41
Cost of each member, $1,977	

The bill was $25,350 for postage. This would pay the postage on 845,000 letters, which would be an average of about 3,366 letters to each member, and as the session continued 144 days, (including adjournments) each member, to use his postage, would have to write daily 23½ letters.

Thus it has gone for many years, and thus it will go as long as the present dynasty shall rule the State. Under Packer, our last Democratic Governor, it cost 42 cents per head to govern the people for three years. Under the first term of Hartranft it cost 87 cents, and under his present term it will cost 95 cents. And in this increase no expenses arising from the rebellion and no interest or pensions are included.

STAND UP AND ANSWER.

And in return for these heavy and growing burdens what have the people received? What struggling industry has been aided? What monopoly has been seized by the throat and taught obedience to the law? What legislation has been passed for the individual protection and producers to secure justice in the relentless warfare waged against them by corporate wealth and ring combinations? What single measure urged by the people and opposed by corporations has been defeated by the lobby?

And upon the other hand, what proposition for the creation of sinecures, and the further oppression of the people has failed? When the ears of the Legislature were deaf to the appeals for increased expenditures in the interest of the State, they were open wide to the imperious demand of the ruling cabal to pass the Recorder's bill. Unwilling to give a helping hand to a great industry that develops the resources of the Commonwealth, and employs thousands of men, the law-making power was yet servile in its haste to create a new office, with enormous and undefined emoluments, with the extraordinary tenure to its appointee of ten years. Why not give him a seat in the Senate at once? If the people are to be plundered under the forms of law to raise funds to debauch electors and perpetuate the rule of rings, it would save the expense of repeated legislation to declare by a general act that the offices and property of the State do, and of right ought to, belong to the Republican ringsters, their heirs and assigns forever. From the judge upon the bench down even to the notary public, the commission goes through the same channel. Strangers to honest labor, with politics as a profitable trade, a few desperate men have by desperate means installed themselves in all the avenues of State power, and now, like birds of prey, they claim the people as their own. Need I name them? No; for there is scarcely a child, from the rivers to the lake, able to prattle at its mother's knee, that cannot moan the roll.

SHALL THE GOVERNMENT BE RESCUED?

The vital issue of this contest is: Shall the Government of Pennsylaania be rescued from ring rule and restored to the people? Upon this platform all honest men can stand, and together they should make common battle against a common foe. The ascendancy of party must not let differences should be trampled in the dust; disorganizers should be hung to the lamp-post, and the army of the people, under the banner of reform borne by our gallant leader, should march resistless tread to victory. First drive from the temple the hands that pollute it, and then it will be time to arrange the order of our worship. It is noontide madness for any one who desires the utter overthrow of hateful personal rule in Pennsylvania to waste his fire in this bayonet charge.

And my friends, it is well for you and for all taxpayers that the Democratic party presents candidates whom it is an honor to support. In the full bloom of vigorous manhood; ripe in experience, and rich in virtue; loved at home and esteemed abroad; born to toil and schooled in adversity; faithful to friends and fearless in duty, their lives and their honors are alike a lesson and a legacy to every young man in Pennsylvania. And when the decree of the people shall have been recorded and the aged minister shall greet his son as Governor, the child of the circuit as Executive of the State will be true to the early training of his pious father and faithful to the interests and the honor of the Commonwealth.

A Toilet Essential.

Pomades and cosmetics may be dispensed with, but not so the Fragrant Sozodont; the most wholesome and efficient article for the teeth that the world has ever known.

Shattered toys are regenerated with Spalding's Glue. TTS

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

IN THE OIL REGIONS.

Franklin and Its Leading Citizens and Politicians.

The Railroads and Mishaps of Once Prosperous Corry.

Great Depreciation of Property as the Oil Belt Moves Away.

Personal Sketches of Political, Railroad and Oil Celebrities.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

CORRY, ERIE COUNTY, PA., September 6, 1878.—Passing up the river from Foxburg, the derricks are seen close together. At Scrub Grass and East Sandy you see points of interest to many Pittsburghers, whilst the road from Oil City up Oil creek could tell of many a Pittsburgh dollar if the derricks could only talk. Adjoining one another after leaving Oil City are the stations of McClintock, Rouseville, Rynd Farm, Tarr Farm, Columbia, (the Scott-Stewart-Carnagie bonanza,) Petroleum Centre, the Shaffer and Miller farms. These are all stations on the Oil Creek railroad, names recalling a few years of condensed history, representing the "smiles and tears, the hopes and fears" of many Pittsburghers, unfolding to some the golden horn of plenty, and crisping like a dried leaf the ventures of others. I looked out of the car windows to-day as we swept past these stations, once so full of life and lucre, now so dead and profitless, and thought how little time and tide wait for any man. The oil tapped here gushed like the guysers and made many wealthy, then pulsed quietly away to be caught again in other localities. The numberless rigs now rotting away tell how wonderful was the supply, and the many towns still full of people show how loath man is to leave a locality where he has once seen wealth drawn from the earth in unheard of measures with a rapidity which baffled the fables, and in amounts so great in dollars that anything like its equal the history of the whole world has failed to record.

FRANKLIN AND ITS PEOPLE.

Franklin is really the first substantial looking town you pass on your way up, keeping the river route. Franklin was a town long before the oil excitement. It has great wide streets and handsome buildings. I met Hancock, the lawyer, who went up from Pittsburgh shortly after he was admitted and settled there—J. D. Hancock. He has probably the largest practice of any attorney in Franklin, lives in an elegant place, and has all the surface indications of a man who, like Captain Wragge, was "solvent, prosperous and happy." The Plummers (sons of the late Arnold Plummer, who was known throughout all our State) are not bad off either. They are hard working lawyers, however, notwithstanding the handsome royalties that a good anddutiful parent left to them. Mr. H. B. Plummer is the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and has completed a thorough canvas of the entire county. I looked at his books, and think they are better up in the work of the campaign than any county I have seen. Mr. Plummer thinks they will elect part of their county ticket, including Judge Heydrick, who is running against the present Judge Taylor, one of Hartranft's appointees. If Taylor is elected," said ex-Senator Hoge, "it will be the first of Hartranft's appointments in that line to be indorsed; they seem to be unlucky."

EX-SENATOR HOGE.

I thought Hoge was dead, not having seen or heard much of him since he was in the Senate some years ago. But he was a Republican then and I didn't follow him very close. However, the diplomatic saying is, I believe, that "the movements of distinguished people should never take us by surprise," and I should have known better. He is a stiff Democrat now, and stands up like a sonny. He was always a stubborn man when he was in the Senate, whenever he took a notion to have his own way with the Republicans, and used to cross over to the seat of Mr. Hopkins, that good old man from Washington county, who was a tower of strength in himself, and consult with him. Hopkins would raise his specks upon his forehead and look and listen, and nod his head, and then the two of them would go at it, and they were never laid out when they hooked teams on any of George Cornell's legislation. Hoge left the Republicans of Crawford when they had one thousand majority in the county. Now they could put their surplus voters after an election in an omnibus, and frequently of late the surplusage has been on the other side. He has been elected Mayor of Franklin since he began to behave himself, that is, since he has been a Democrat, and like Hancock is finishing a nice house for himself, and I wish him his health to wear it out.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Mr Plummer, the Chairman tells me that the Greenbackers draw more votes from the Democrats in the Republican towns and townships than they do in Democratic localities. It seems to be a n unrest, a desire for a change that is felt more by the party which has been in the minority than the majority; this is true of the western part of the State, but not true of Luzerne or Schuylkill, for there they hurt us more, but we think that is because they have been cheated so often out of the result of their votes. In Oakland township, Venango county, the Greenbackers are made up of two Democrats to four Republicans. In Oil City and Emlenton it is about the same way.

I went around to see "Bob" Cochran as he is familiarly known in Democratic conventions. R. L. Cochran is the cashier of the Lamberton Savings Bank of Franklin. I found him seated on the front porch in company with Judge Lamberton, a venerable looking Democrat, the President or founder of the bank. It seems to be a Democratic institution, for I saw THE POST across the arm of the Judge's chair and several other Democratic papers scattered around. THE POST, said the Judge, is not just exactly my Democratic Bible as these young men want to make out sometimes, but I think I am the oldest subscriber for THE POST in Venango county, and I ought to know something about when a paper is pretty near right or not. The Judge is one of those cheerful old men that it is a pleasure to talk to, and I was sorry Hancock hurried us to the cars. At the depot I met another Judge, Mr. Justice Trunkey, who now sits on the Supreme Bench as one of three of our Democratic Judges, Trunkey Sharswood and Woodward, we have reason to feel proud of them. Match them gentlemen, match them if you can. "Ladies," said Judge Trunkey to, the Crusaders, "I am sorry to see you here; have you nothing to do at home?" In answer to which there was a prolonged silence.

OIL CITY POLITICIANS.

Cochran gave me a little insight into the way R. B. Campbell, the head man in the Producers Association, tries to box the compass on supporting a Democratic oil man. They wriggle around and won't stand to anything. "We will support Brown of Clarion for the Senate" says Campbell. "Yes," says Cochran, "but we don't need your support for Brown, we have him in a Democratic district with 1,700 majority, and you can't effect anything but injury to yourselves in opposing him. What do you say to Dill? Weren't you pleased with his record last winter? Didn't he stand up for you, and weren't you down on Hoyt?" "Yeas, we'll support Brown and your Legislative ticket in Clarion" says Campbell. "We don't need you in Clarion," says Cochran. "How about a member here in Venango, will you support Keenan, or Capt. Hasson, or Dewoody?" "Well, we'll support Brown." "Ah, bah; your protestations are about like they always were, when you got a bad man in office, and you rarely got a good one, that next time you would, you would, even vote for a Democrat, but when the time came you pulled your people in, and that will be the way this time," says Cochran.

SPEAKER RANDALL

has been invited and has accepted an invitation to visit the oil regions. Randall is the man these oil people want, it is a national law that is required to cover their case. A mere State law ain't big enough for their purpose, four miles from where I am writing is the New York State line. All the "Be it Resolves" they can print in Harrisburg the whole year won't resolve worth a cent, four miles from here. They must get down to Congress with their anti-discrimination business. Uncle Sam can fix it and no other uncle can. A committee has been appointed to wait on Randall: six Republicans and two Democrats. "Well that's all right," said Cochran, "If they will just look over the situation and fix things right, they can have all the glory." The committee consists of Hon. James Sheakley, L. H. Smith, J. B. Smithson, J. W. Caldwell, S. Q. Brown, A. C. Hawkins, William S. Lay and A. V. Perine.

ONE OF THE FINANCIAL WRECKS.

Leaving Franklin for up the river, a ride of twenty minutes brings you to Oil City. Between these two places is Reno, once the pet scheme of C. V. Culver, who went ashore early in the financial storm. Culver, Penn & Co., I believe was the firm. They are both living here yet. Their's was one of the failures that kept them here anxious to save something of out their wreck. They had'nt gone to sea in an empty hulk with lots of insurance, so that after the first chill of the storm they could get ashore and put off to their comfortable nooks nice and dry and fat and sleek; laugh at their struggling backers. They were both on deck with all they owned in the vessel and they have been trying to pick up something of the then valuable cargo ever since. I met Mr. Penn in Hancock's office, where he was deeply immersed in objection and answer on some lengthy report.

OIL CITY AND TITUSVILLE.

At Oil City I looked into the new Exchange. They were battling away same as ever, "I give 93," "so 'ill I," "so 'ill I." I met a full namesake (good man he was of course) as one of the Room Committee, and young Bettis and Rod Collins and one of the Laughlin's and the two Arnolds, brother of Simon Arnold one of our old time Democratic war-horses in Philadelphia. Oil City has picked up somewhat since last spring, it seems to me. Passing on up the line past the old familiar names I have already mentioned, you reach Titusville. There much of the refining was done and from the smoke it seems to be doing consid

POLITICS IN BROOKVILLE.

Status of the Greenback Movement.

A Big Democratic Meeting at Which Dill Makes a Capital Speech.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

BROOKVILLE, JEFFERSON CO., PA., September 10, 1878.—Dill was to be here, so I hurried up on the low grade railroad to see what kind of a meeting they would have where the people are all Democrats. You leave the Allegheny Valley road at Red Bank Station, sixty-three miles from Pittsburgh. The route to Brookville lays along the Red Bank Creek, which is a much larger stream than I supposed it was. The road-bed is a bench cut into the steep sides of the hills which rise on both sides of the water, and as it bends almost closing the circle in its windings an occasional clear spot may be seen on the opposite bank, but taken altogether the view is wild and rugged. It opens out somewhat as you approach Brookville, the hills break into separate knobs, and when you reach the town itself you find it is built like that very old place which they say "howls" sometimes, viz.: Rome, on seven hills.

A COMMITTEE AWAITING DILL'S ARRIVAL.

On arriving at the depot I saw the Committee of Arrangements with their omnibus waiting on Dill. He had telegraphed he would be down the road from the direction of Lock Haven, in company with Senator Peal, J. Simpson Africa, William P. Fury and Mr. Hammond. The member of the State Committee from this district, James H. Maize, and Mr. Carlisle one of Democratic workers and editors had the matter in charge.

HARRY WHITE'S OPPONENT.

Young Guffey the candidate for Congress in this district, who is to warm Harry White's jacket, was on the train up and distributed himself around lively. One of his competitors, Mr. Mossgrove, was also aboard, to attend the Greenback daylight meeting here to-day. Mossgrove is a partner of James E. Brown of Kittanning, is reported to be very rich, and the idea of him running as the candidate of the laboring man's party in opposition to the Democrats is a grinning farce. Opinions differ as to the effect of his running, but most of the Democrats think Mossgrove will poll a large Greenback vote in Indiana county, and that it will come largely from the Republicans in that county who are becoming tired of White.

THE GREENBACK MOVEMENT.

There is to be a Greenback paper started there right out of the *Messenger* office, (the Republican party paper published by the Smiths) and one of the Smiths is to edit it. This will pull largely from the Republicans. Then Mossgrove's unfortunate pledge that he signed to support first last and all the time the Greenback nominees even in 1880 has turned all the Democrats away from him in Clarion, Jefferson and Armstrong. In this pledging business it seems to me the Greenbackers over-did the thing. But for the unfortunate pledge signed by Mossgrove, the Democrats would have taken him, as he has been a life-long Democrat; that pledge fixed him. Mossgrove was soon on the stand supporting Mr. Mason, their candidate for Governor. Mason is a fine looking fellow, makes a very nice speech. He will, I suppose, be a candidate for the United States Senate if he fails to be elected Governor, and it is not a very violent presumption to presume he will fail.

The success of the Greenback members from the districts of Mercer, Huntingdon, and other localities where the Democrats have joined them is pretty certain. This with the Democratic gains will enable the anti Cameron or opposition to hold the House and Senate on a joint ballot. Then Hughes and Mason will collar one another for the only real prize in this game, the Democrats will get on their ears against Hughes for leading off in this Greenback devilment and that for which he labored so hard will probably vanish like smoke before his anxious eyes, and be as unsubstantial and unreal as the shadowy embraces of a dream.

The President of the Greenback meeting to-day was one Richard Arthurs, banker and attorney, a curious character that I was anxious to see more of. He enjoys the distinction of being the only citizen in these parts who ever had a Fourth of July speech published in the London *Times*. There are several copies of the paper in town here but I did not get a sight of any one, but am told it is a specimen of the spread eagle, longer from tip to tip than anything usually produced in H'America and has been embalmed by the great Thunderer as the style current amongst us. One of Richard's favorite methods of interrogating a crowd is said to be "Well, here you are, here am I, here we are all, and what are we hear for?" Arthurs is a fine looking man, full gray beard, pleasant countenance, and considerable money. I had not time to see him last night but will try to record some of this American orator's greenback propositions later in the week.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC DILL MEETING.

The Democratic meeting was held in the Court House after supper. Dill and Peal had arrived. Africa and Fury (what funny names) were also on hand, and the large court room filled with a very attentive audience.

James U. Gillespie was made President of the meeting, with a long list of Vice Presidents, the first one on the list being the venerable O. Brown, whose age runs with the century, and whose Democracy, judged by its steadiness and firmness, must be much older. Another old resident, David Ganpp, aged eighty, had walked in three miles to hear the speeches. He, like Brown, had never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and here they were, their eyes brightened up with the gratification of seeing so many Democrats still firm in the faith; their limbs lighter, their step quicker and their voice cheerful with the thought that the work in which they had so long continued, was going on, and the once great party was to again rehabilitate itself in the robes of victory.

DILL'S GREAT EFFORT.

Mr. Jenks introduced Dill and Dill made a capital speech. It was a close, sensible talk, just like some of the little talks old Daddy Thurman used to get off. I never heard him do better. He was followed by Peal of Clinton, who served in the Senate with Dill, and his remarks were principally in a complimentary strain of Dill. He rambled a little, but like most men of his fine appearance is readily forgiven for that. At one time I thought he wanted to put Dill in a hole, but it was a slip of the tongue, I guess. "Reach out your arms and take the executive chamber in your hands and put Andrew H. Dill in it."

OTHER SPEECHES.

Wm. P. Fury followed Peal and made a speech which pleased the audience, if applause is an index of pleasure. The speech dealt largely in the fancy, but "style," you know, is the gossamer upon which the seeds of truth float through the world. William gave them plenty of style. He made them cheer him pretty often and they would have listened to him much longer had he talked to them.

GUFFEY SERENADED.

After the meeting adjourned the band serenaded Mr. James M. Guffey, the nominee for Congress, and Guffey replied to their music with a very brief morsel of chin music. Guffey seems to have more friends than enough to elect him. He is a fine looking young fellow, and having made money here has got enough dignity now with him to tempt the exuberance of his twentieth year, and he takes first rate. He is strictly temperate, and has been for years, and his rooms to night were not the whisky headquarters so often seen upon occasions of this kind.

I met many of the old subscriber of the paper here. Edmund English, the Chairman of the County Committee, Cornelius M. Garrison, an old time supporter of Democratic principles, the Democratic editors of the two papers—the *Jeffersonian* and the *Democrat*, Col. John Hastings of Punxsutawney, and his two sons. One of them, William P. Hastings, is the editor of a paper in Punxsutawney and the other, Thomas K. Hastings, is on the county ticket for Prothonotary or Recorder, I forget which. Thomas K. Hastings used to live in Pittsburgh and was highly thought of there. I remember him very well, and am glad he is holding up right in this country. He will make a most excellent officer as he was always polite and nice, no matter how busy, and would give you an answer that would satisfy you, no matter how much pressed with other duties. This may seem a trifle to some people, but to a public officer it is a great thing to keep command of their temper at all times and be polite. There be gruff fellows in office that it is painful to approach to ask the plainest questions that they are almost bound to answer. Hastings is not one of that kind, and it will be a pleasure to do business with him after he is installed in office.

I saw Gen. Seth Clover here, our old Democratic Canal Commissioner, looking young as a man of forty-five. I thought he had gone to grass long ago. Jefferson county numbers among its inhabitants many interesting people. Isaac Morrison of Allen's Mills, is on the ticket for County Treasurer. He looks you square in the face and has all the surface indications of a man the people need not be afraid to trust with their money.

R. J. Nichelson, the candidate for Assembly, who also addressed the meeting last night, is one of the remarkable men here. He said in his speech he had brought and spent over a million of dollars into Jefferson county, and that to-day he did not know whether he was worth ten dollars or not. His remarks on the relations between capital and labor were good and true. He puts the situation as it is to my mind, and our people here should rally him through to the Legislature by all means. A man with his nerve and his intelligence in the Legislature is worth a whole regiment of the dead beats who sometimes get there. I was very much pleased with his talk.

Judge Jenks (William P. and George A. Jenks are brothers) is also a curious character. As innocent in some of his sayings and doings as a child, his legal knowledge is profound. His firm virtue and his adherence to the right has caused him to be respected by all parties. But the mail time catches me before I am half through, and I must adopt the New York *Ledger* phrase and say, "to be continued."

J. C.

MESSRS. LOGAN, GREGG & CO.

An Epoch in the History of an Old Hardware House—Their New Building—Some Interesting Facts About the Firm, etc.

There are events in the career of business firms which furnish occasion for taking retrospective glances, and recalling the leading facts in their history. The occupancy of a new building is such an event, and the fact that Messrs. Logan, Gregg & Co., the well-known hardware dealers, have just completed improvements on their warehouse, No. 52 Wood street, which amount to a complete remodeling throughout, gives us a fitting opportunity to record a few interesting facts in connection with the firm and its business. Almost half a century has elapsed since the firm was started, and its growth has been marked by those sure and steady steps of progress so indicative of firmness and stability. In 1831 Messrs. John T. Logan and Robert T. Kennedy, then about 21 years of age, formed a co-partnership under the style of Logan & Kennedy, and entered upon a career which was destined to leave the impress of their energy and enterprise upon the business of the rising communities in which they spent their lives. This firm was succeeded by Logan, Wilson & Co., which in turn was followed by Logan & Gregg, and Logan, Gregg & Co. Mr. John T. Logan remained with the house until his death, in 1871, when his son, Mr. George B. Logan, took charge of his father's interest. The firm at present consists of Messrs. Edward Gregg, George B. Logan and Thomas A. Parke. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Gregg, is the oldest hardware dealer in the city now actively engaged in the business. He entered the house in 1836, and has remained with it ever since. It is needless to say that he has contributed largely to its growth and success, and takes a just pride in maintaining its high reputation for probity and fair dealing. Recently the conclusion forced itself upon the firm that they should enlarge and modernize their warehouse, which they have done by putting in an entirely new front, adding a fourth floor, and constructing an addition in the rear for office room. The interior of the building has been completely renewed, so that it is virtually a new building. The front is of Philadelphia pressed brick, with Massillon stone trimmings, and presents an imposing appearance. The windows and door are supplied with fine plate glass, manufactured by the Star Glass Company, New Albany, Indiana. The window plates are six feet wide by eleven feet high, and, with the windows in the rear, the salesroom is well lighted and very pleasant and attractive. The new counting room is a very light and airy apartment, and comfortably fitted up. From basement to fourth floor the facilities for storing and handling goods have been increased, and one of Marshall's complete elevators is a desideratum which has not been omitted. Last Fourth of July the corner-stone was laid, and in it was deposited a box containing the names of the members of the firm and all their employes as well as the names of the builders of the new improvement.

A word as to the manner in which the firm does business. The cardinal principle is old-fashioned honesty—charging every customer alike; selling at a fair, legitimate profit; dealing in the best goods, and guaranteeing every article just as they represent it. They purchase for cash only, and have an experienced buyer in New York city, whose business it is to constantly look after their interests. In a word, they keep fully abreast of the times in everything pertaining to the trade, and they make it a rule to give their customers a large share of the advantages which result from their mode of doing business. To the thousands who know the firm they need no recommendation, and to those who have yet to make their acquaintance we commend them as gentlemen of the highest integrity, with whom it is both pleasant and profitable to deal.

Relief to a Gentleman Living Near Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, August **17**, **1878**.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of R. L. Jones, Grayson, Crittenden county, Arkansas, near Memphis, through Messrs Hill, Fontaine & Co., wholesale grocers, Memphis, Tenn., Whole Ticket, No. **58**,**172**, Single Number, Class "H," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the First Capital Prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars, on Tuesday, August **13**th, **1878**; said ticket having cost the sum of Two Dollars at the office of the Company at New Orleans, sent by correspondence, addressed to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box **692**, New Orleans, La., and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company, in a check on the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans.

T. M. WESCOAT,
Agent Southern Express Co.,
New Orleans, La.

dW

MARRIED.

HAZEN—WHEELER—At Zanesville, Ohio, on the **10**th inst., Mr. GEO. W. HAZEN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss LIZZIE WHEELER, of Zanesville, Rev. A. D. Hawn officiating.

McGEE—STEWARD—April **25**th, **1878**, by Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., JOHN McGEE to Mrs. MINERVA J. STEWARD.

DAVIS—PAUL—Wednesday morning, September **11**, **1878**, at the residence of the bride's father, Salem, Pa., by the Rev. J. S. Thompson, JOHN C. DAVIS, of Pittsburgh, and NANNIE J. PAUL, of Salem.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	32¾	32⅞	1,025
Reading	16⅝	16¾	109
Lehigh Valley	39½	40	....
P., Titus. & Buf.	4	4¾	100
U. Cos. of N. J.	128	129	....
Cen. T.	38¾	39	....
Allegheny V. 7-30s	108	109	....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	85	87	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Gold opened and closed at 100¼, with sales in the interim at 100¼. Carrying rates ½ per cent. Borrowing rates ½, 2 and flat. Governments generally steady. Railroad bonds quiet and firm. State bonds steady.

The stock market this morning was buoyant, especially for granger shares, which advanced ¼@1½ per cent., but in the afternoon the market was weaker with a reaction of ¼@¾ per cent. Towards the close a buoyant tone again prevailed and the best prices of the day were current. Western Union was noticeably strong.

Transactions aggregated 129,600 shares, of which 3,700 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern common, 37,000 preferred, 15,000 St. Paul common, 17,000 preferred, 11,000 Lackawanna, 2,100 Michigan Central, 2,800 Union Pacific, and 11,000 Western Union.

Close—Money market active at 2@3½; closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@5 per cent. Customs receipts, $325,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $345,000. Clearings $8,000,000. Sterling Exchange, bankers' bill, 483½; sight exchange on New York, 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	107¾	5-20s,'65	102½
5-20s,'67	105¼	5-20s,'68	107
New 5s	105¾	New 4½s	103⅜
New 4 per cts.	100¾	10-40s	106¼
10-40s, coups.	106¼	Currency 6s	119¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	32¾	Tennessee new	31¾
Virginia new	24	Virginia, old	25
Missouri 6s	102¾		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	95¼	C. C. C. & I.	68¼
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	81½
Do preferred	30	Rock Island	116¾
Pacific Mail	16½	St. Paul	29
Mariposa	2	Do preferred	68½
Do preferred	1½	Wabash	30¼
Adams Ex.	105	Ft. Wayne	68¾
Fargo Ex.	91	Terre Haute	1
American Ex.	48¾	Do preferred	....
U. S. Ex.	48	O. & M.	7½
N. Y. Central	113½	Del. & Lack.	51¾
Erie	14	C. & A.	84
Do preferred	28	Do preferred	102
Harlem	137¼	A. & P. Tel.	34½
Mich. Central	91¼	N. Pacific	11¾
Panama	127	H. & St. Joe	14¾
Union Pacific	65¾	B. & Q.	104
Lake Shore	66¼	Central Pacific	105½
Ill. Central	79	Union	105½
C. & P.	80½	Land Grants	104¾
N. W. C.	86½	Sinking Fund	99¾
Do preferred	68¼		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON.

LONDON, September 11.—Consols for money, 94 1-16; account, 95 1-16; Illinois Central, 81; Pennsylvania Central, 33¼; Reading, 16¾; Erie, 14; do. preferred, 31. 5-20s of '67, 107⅜; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 105⅞. Tallow, 34s 3d. Refined petroleum, 9¼d.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 11.—Rentes, 112f 90c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—Cotton steady at 6½@6⅝d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,500. Lard, 37s. Tallow, 38s. Refined petroleum, 9¼d.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, September 10.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade for the past week, says the weather has been less showery than during the previous week but has not been satisfactory either for threshing or securing the crops, as it has been dull and damp with temperature rather high. Dry, breezy days are now urgently needed, as there is still some wheat to be carted, while a large proportion of the barley is still standing. Cases of speculating are frequent. Owing to warm, moist atmosphere considerable disappointment is felt, especially in Yorkshire, where a quantity of grounds are lying exposed to the weather. In other districts harvest operations are much protracted. Recent advices from Norfolk which is an important barley growing county, stated that fully half of the crop was still in the fields, and it is feared that the grain has already become too much discolored to render it available for malting. Such wheat as was secured before the rain set in, more particularly the earliest gathered is very fine. Scotch and Irish reports complain of broken weather which prevented securing of the crops, but roots and pastures present a splendid appearance. The supplies of new wheat have been fair both at Mark Lane and the Provincial markets. Prices have favored sellers for all dry lots, but as only a very small proportion of samples on offer have been in anything like fine condition, most of the sales have been at irregular values. Sellers exhibited a good deal of firmness, and business to some extent was checked thereby. Increased attention has been paid to foreign wheat during the past week or ten days, especially to fine old Russian and American sorts upon which a demand will doubtless be mainly directed so long as home produce is marketed in unsuitable condition. An advance of six pence to a shilling has been obtained on these descriptions. The cereal year has commenced with prices of all produce at a healthy level, and although no marked rise can be anticipated in the immediate future, in view of the large shipments from America and the tendency which the admitted large crop has to reduce values, still it may not be too much to say that the enormous requirements of this country may be pretty confidently relied on to absorb the supplies at a range of prices a little if anything below those now ruling the London market. Another point to strengthen trade lies in the fact that even should the imports of wheat from the American Atlantic ports increase, Russian supplies will necessarily cease as soon as her ports are closed by winter. The business consequently rests upon a legitimate commercial basis, independent of fictitious support either of political or speculative character. In feeding stuffs rather more business is passing. Grinding barley has risen a shilling per quarter from the recent lowest point. Maize is also rather dearer, but with continued heavy imports both into London and Liverpool, the upwad movement has made but slight progress.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, September 11, 1878.

Trade was quite fair among commission merchants, transactions in many articles being large at good prices. Receipts generally are large, and except in a few articles enumerated from time to time, stocks are large.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Eggs are in good demand, and stocks light, which makes prices very firm at the advance. There is a liberal supply of beans, with a quiet market and easy prices. Receipts of choice apples are light, and the demand improving. In the line of butter, extra choice grades continue to maintain a moderate degree of activity during the past week, and the supply equals the demand. A considerable quantity of butter has remained in the city since the glut of last spring, and dealers have found it impossible to dispose of this stock at any price. Heretofore eastern purchasers have been prompt to buy such stock when commission merchants could secure no more profitable buyers, but so widespread and extensive was the over-stock of butter this season that now when the usual time for closing out old stock has arrived, the demand is found not to be equal to the supply, and eastern purchasers find all the butter they want in eastern cities. Pittsburgh dealers have, therefore, been compelled to sell unusually low, the very highest price secured for such stock being, we believe, five cents per pound. Potatoes are scarce and higher. Beans are in liberal supply, with a quiet market and easy prices.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25@1 75; common, 75c@$1 15; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium $1 75@1 80; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 18@20c; choice solid, 16@18c; choice creamery, 20@23c; medium grades, 7@10c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@8¾c, jobbing; 8@8¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per ℔; in pails, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 13@15c ₱ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-℔ of 12 cases glass cups, per ℔, 13@15c.

GREEN FRUITS—Watermelons, $10 00@20 00 per 100; peaches, choice $1 50@1 75; medium 75c@$1 25; plums $1 25@1 50 per bushel; pears $1 50@2 00 per box; cantelopes $3 00@5 00 per 100.

POTATOES—Prime, $2 00@2 25; common to medium, $1 25@1 50; on track, 60@70c. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00; Baltimore, $2 00@2 50; Southern, $2 00.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 40@50c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per ℔, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per ℔, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 35@1 45; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 32.

VEGETABLES — Tomatoes, 25@50c per bbl; cabbages per bbl., $1 00@1 50; onions, $1 00@1 25 per barrel.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market was quiet and prices remain unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Arrivals of corn are light and the demand firm. Transactions are fairly large at unchanged prices. Flour moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat — Amber red winter, 95@98c; prime do, 92@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 47@48c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 49@50c; mixed 46@48c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring, 75@95c; fall, 95c@$1 00.

Rye—53@55c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 00@6 25; Minnesota extra, $6 25@6 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 75.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $6 00@9 00 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $20 00@22 20.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grain market moves along without much change. The demand for sugars continues very good and is steadily increasing. Prices have an upward tendency. Provisions active.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee		Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @21c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @19½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	@18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	@17¾c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	@17 c	Standard A	@ 9¾c
Java	25½@27½c	Off A	9¼@ 9⅝c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	8¾@ 9 c
Rio in packages	19 @21 c	Ref Yellows	8 @8¼c
Rio in bulk	17½@25½c	Molasses do	7½@
Java in pap'rs	@30 c	Cut loaf	@10¼c
Java in bulk	@30 c	Crushed	@10¼c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson	@31 00	Granulated	@10 c
Gunpowder	@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial	@80	Strictly ch	@40
Japan	@75	Strictly prime	@45
Oolong	@80	Prime	@45
Souchongs	@75	Fair	@40
Soaps.			
Blue India, ₱ box			$3 20
Irish soap, ₱ box			@3 00
S. S. Star, ₱ box			6 00
Babbitt's best, ₱ box			6 70
No. 1 N. Y. city, ₱ box			5 00
Extra olive do			8 00
German mottled do			5½c
California, ₱ box			4 00
Soda.			
Bi-carb in kegs			3¼@3½ c
Do assted pap's			5½c
Do assted p'rs			5 c
Sol soda in kegs			2 c
Candles.			
Star, full weight			18 c
Stearine			10½@11c
Mould			@10 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, ex. s. c. av. 18 ℔s and upwards	11½
Do 14 ℔s and under 12	
Do extra 10 to 14 ℔	11½
Shoulders, s. c.	6½
Breakfast bacon, s. c.	9
Dried beef in sets	14½
do all flats	13
do rounds	16½
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 75
Bacon shoulders, ₱ ℔	6½
B. short sides, do.	7¾
B. clear sides, do.	8
Mess pork	11 50
Do. short cut	48
Pcs. in bbl	11 75
Lard, p. t. in trees ₱ ℔	7¾
Do. ¼ bbls, ₱ ℔	8¼
Do, tubs in trees	8¼
" ¼ bbls	8¾
" bkts	9¼
Do. in 2-℔ tea pots	9½
" 5-℔ coffee do	10
" in 5-℔ pails	10½
" 5-℔ "	10½
" 10 ℔ "	10

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ ℔, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₱ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1@1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 75.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ ℔, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ ℔, 45@50c; common to good 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ ℔, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 00; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valentias, 9c ₱ ℔; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ ℔. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 9c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $8 25. Lemons—Malaga, $7 00@8 00. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ₱ ℔ for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59@61c; No. 1 do, 57@59c; No. 2 do, 50@53c; natural lubricating, 29c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 56@58c; yellow do, 55@56c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ ℔, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 12@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, September 11, 1878.

Dullness still characterizes the crude market, with no prospects of an improvement.

CRUDE.

United, 85@85¾c; shipment, $1 05@1 05¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 10¼c; New York, 10¼c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10; country, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, September 11. — Market opened at 85½c bid.

PARKERS, September 11—Market opened quiet and nominal at 85¼c bid.

OIL CITY, September 11.—Marked closed at 85¾c bid strictly.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—SEPTEMBER 11.—Cotton quiet 11⅝@12c; futures steady; sales 48,000 bales. Flour quiet; receipts, 18,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 25@3 75; common to good extra $3 95@4 25; good to choice $4 30@4 85; white wheat extra $4 90@5 75; extra Ohio $4 00@5 50; St. Louis $4 00@5 75; Minnesota patent process $6 25@8 50. Wheat higher; receipts, 351,000 bushels; No. 3 spring 97@98c; ungraded red 97c@$1 08; No. 3 do. $1 02@1 05; No 2 do. $1 06½@1 07; No. 1 do. $1 08; No. 2 amber $1 06¼@1 08; amber Michigan $1 08½; ungraded white $1 10@1 15; No. 2 do. $1 10; No. 1 do. $1 14. Rye heavy; western 50@53½c. Barley nominally unchanged. Corn excited; receipts, 508,000 bushels; ungraded 48@51c; No. 3, 47¼c; steamer 49@49½c No. 2, 50@50¾c; No. 2 white 53c; high mixed and yellow 51c. Oats active but a shade lower; receipts, 400,000 bushels; rejected 25c; No. 3, 25¾@26c; do white 27c; No. 2 29¼@30c; do. white 30c; mixed western 24½@31; white western 26¾@36c. Hay nominally unchanged. Hops heavy; yearlings 5@12c. New York State 14@17c. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar—demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining 7¼@7½c. Molasses—demand fair and market firm. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; United 85¾@86¼c; crude 5½c; refined 10¼c. Tallow firm. Rosin dull at $1 37½@1 45. Turpentine firm at 28c. Eggs firmer; western 17½@18c. Leather firm—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middling and heavy weight 20@22c. Wool—demand fair and market firm; domestic fleeces 29@42c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 30c. Pork firmer; mess $9 37½@9 50. Beef dull and unsettled Cutmeats steady; long clear middles 6¾c. Butter quiet but firm at 6@23c. Cheese dull and unchanged. Whisky $1 10¾. Manufactured copper unchanged with a moderate inquiry. Ingot lake $16 00@16 25. Pure Iron—Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—cut, $3 25; clinch, $4 25.

Chicago—SEPTEMBER 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and prices higher; No. 2 red winter 89¾c cash; 91¼c October; No. 2 Chicago spring 86¼c cash; 87¾c October; 86¾c November; No. 3, 77c; rejected 58½c. Corn active, firm and higher at 37¼c cash; 38@38½c October; rejected 34¼c. Oats moderately active and higher at 20¼@20¾c cash; 21¾@21½c October; rejected 17½c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 45c. Barley strong and higher at $1 09 cash; $1 11 October. Pork strong and higher at $9 35 cash; $9 45@9 47½ October; $9 55 November. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher at $6 72½ cash; $6 72½@6 75 October; $6 70@6 72½ November. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 4¼c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 247,000 bushels; corn, 198,000 bushels; oats, 63,000 bushels; rye, 26,000 bushels; barley, 72,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 117,00 bushels; corn, 220,000 bushels; oats, 208,500 bushels; rye, none; barley, 2,700 bushels.

Close—Wheat active, firm and higher; 87¼c bid September; 88c October. Corn active firm and higher at 37c September, 38¼@38¾c October. Oats firmer but not quotably higher. Pork strong and higher; $8 60 bid October; $8 67½@8 70 November. Lard stronger and 5c higher.

Toledo—SEPTEMBER 11.—Wheat opened firmer closing easier; No. 3 white Wabash 99¼c; No. 1 white Michigan $1 01; extra white Michigan $1 03; amber Michigan spot 95¼c; seller October 97c; No. 2 amber 93¾c; No. 2 red winter spot 95¼c; seller October 96½c; No. 3 red 90½c; rejected Wabash 85c; western amber 96c. No. 2 amber Illinois $1 00. Corn dull; high mixed 41c; No. 2 spot 40¾c; seller October 41c; rejected 39c; damaged 36½c. Oats dull; No. 2 22c; rejected 18c. Freights—wheat dull; to Buffalo, 2¼c; corn, 2¼c; Oswego and Kingston—Wheat, 5c; corn, 4½c. Receipts—Wheat, 73,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 74,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat steady; amber Michigan seller September 95¼c; sales at 95¾c; No. 2 red winter seller September 95¼c; seller October 96¾c No. 3 red 92c; western amber 96c No. 2 white Michigan 98c. Others unchanged.

New Orleans—SEPTEMBER 11.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $3 00; double $3 50; treble $4 00@5 25; high grades $5 25@6 00. Corn dull and nominal at 50@52c. Oats quiet; St. Louis 33c. Cornmeal dull and held at $2 45. Hay dull; choice $15 00@16 00. Pork firm and held at $10 12½. Lard steady; tierce 8¾@8¼c; keg 8¾c. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders 5¼@5¾c. Bacon easier; shoulders 6c; short rib 7¼c; short clear 6¾c. Sugar cured hams scarce ot 12½@13½c as in size. Whisky steady, western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee dull and nominal; jobbing ordinary to prime 14½@18¼c, gold. Sugar dull; jobbing, good common 7¼c; good fair to fully fair 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¼c; yellow clarified 9¼@9¾c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5@6¾c. Bran dull at 70c. Gold 100¼@100¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼c. Premium sterling 483@4 83½.

Cincinnati—SEPTEMBER 11.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; red 85@92c;